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POLAND PROPOSES NEW MONITORING INITIATIVE TO CDE

LD101835 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 10 Feb 86

["'Poland Proposes Solution to Military Monitoring', by PAP special correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher" --PAP headline]

[Text] Stockholm, Feb. 10: Leader of the Polish delegation to the conference of 35 states on Confidence Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski, submitted for debate a 10-paragraph working document at a meeting of task groups which was attended by delegation heads here today.

The document refers to military monitoring, one of the most difficult problems discussed by the conference participants, and states that observers from all the participating states would be invited to various military operations. In this way the document solves one of the hitherto most controversial problems. It moreover specifies the questions related to the conditions and methods of work of the observers, and also defines the duties and rights of the participating states.

The acceptance of the Polish proposal without a veto from other participants would mean that military operations in Europe, exceeding the currently-negotiated numerical and financial limits, would be monitored by specially assigned observers invited on the obligatory, not optional basis, according to what had been stated in the Helsinki CSCE Final Act.

Such an approach to the problem of observers might become a substantial item in the list of confidence building measures and security, which are now being prepared by delegations from the member-states.

The Polish initiative has drawn interest among the delegates to the conference and journalists watching its debates. It is condidered as part of the moves by socialist states designed to enable quick progress in the conference proceedings. The Polish delegation has announced a press conference.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO LAUDS GORBACHEV INTERVIEW

AU101932 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Feb 86 pp 1, 4

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial commentary: "Revolutionary Enthusiasms"]

[Text[There is no doubt that the interview given by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the French Communists' organ, the daily L'HUMANITE, will be a subject of lively commentaries and discussions throughout the world for a long time. This interview thoroughly and with strong arguments illuminates the lofty goals being pursued today by Soviet society and the Leninist party, at the present stage of their development. The interview contains irrefutable proofs of the fact that the program of practical action, which will be discussed and adopted at the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress, is distinguised by its revolutionary character and wide scope. This program reveals the inexhaustible opportunities of real socialism for the perfection of all spheres of social life and for exerting a powerful impact upon the development of the historical process.

The interview is filled with accurate arguments which explains the qualitative changes occurring in the contemporary CPSU strategy. The most difficult but also the most necessary achievement for every Soviet Communist and for the entire CPSU is to understand and to become fully aware of the challenge they face at the present stage of their development, and to meet this challenge of the epoch in a worthy manner. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev points out in his interview that this challenge applies, in the first place, to the new stage of historical development which Soviet society is entering. He described the new historical development as characterized by considerable reorganization of economic activities, as well as in the methods, forms, and style of work of the party and state leadership. One of the most important methods of implementing the changes mapped out is the ever-expanding involvement of the people in solving social problems and in dealing with social affairs, as well as the mobilization of the people's creative gifts and experience for the implementation of the tasks which are becoming increasingly difficult.

The draft documents for the 27th CPSU Congress envisage that within the forthcoming 15 years the production potential of the USSR will be doubled, that the very appearance of the economy and the character of labor will be changed, and that the people's way of life will be reorganized. These goals will be achieved through a decisive acceleration of the socioeconomic and cultural development of Soviet society by taking full advantage of all existing opportunities. This represents a qualitatively new, revolutionary, task, indeed.

In his interview with the daily L'HUMANITE Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev devotes great attention to the strategic line of the CPSU in the foreign policy sector. This line was worked out in conformity with the urgent necessity of a decisive change in the field of international relations, the necessity of a prompt solution of the problems of rescuing human civilization. The Soviet Union, as the original homeland of socialist revolution, considers it its high responsibility and lofty duty to participate with all its efforts in the implementation of this task of primary importance for all peoples and countries. The comprehensive measures and peaceful initatives of the USSR, which represent the basis for the program of fully banning nuclear weapons by the end of this century, including the renunciation of all projects and actions for deploying arms in space, as well as the destruction of all chemical and conventional arms, are aimed at all these goals. The Soviet party and state leadership is aware of the fact that the implementation of its concept on security demands tremendous efforts and work, as well as a persevering struggle and the elimination of thousands of years of tradition. This, however, is what must happen, for with these conditions of a real danger of nuclear war and universal annihilation the world can no longer live and act as it did in the past.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's interview gives the correct answers to the question of how the historical tasks facing the Soviet people should be resolved. These are tasks that should be resolved for the sake of progress and peace. Comrade Gorbachev's interview also maps out urgent practical actions to which the governments and peoples throughout the world should devote themselves so that mankind may enter the new century, after having forever rid itself of the nightmare of nuclear danger and after having truly adopted peace, understanding, and cooperation as its loftiest values. This is why the progressive public welcomes this interview as a new confirmation of the CPSU's loyalty to the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism, as a confirmation of the creative implementation of the CPSU's role as the political vanguard of the Soviet people in the present circumstances.

BTA 'DECLARATION' ON TURKISH 'HOSTILE CAMPAIGN'

AU101918 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 10 Feb 86

["BTA Declaration" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 10 (BTA) — For some time now, certain nationalistic and chauvinistically minded circles in Turkey have been inspiring a campaign hostile to Bulgaria, which is carried out with the direct participation of the Turkish Government. Most malicious fabrications and groundless accusations are being circulated, matters of the exclusive competence of the sovereign Bulgarian state and its citizens are being put for discussion at various forums and international organisations. These actions of the Turkish Government infringe the universally accepted standards of state-to-state relations. In this connection, the B.T.A. has been authorised to declare:

The allegations circulated by the Turkish side about some coercion, casualties, demolished mosques, about encroachments on the Muslim religion and other such are brazen and deliberate lies and falsifications which aim to damage the good name and prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It is a widely known fact that the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, whether atheists, Orthodox Christians, Catholics, Muslims or any other, are absolutely equal, whereas the freedom of religion is guaranteed by the state and its statutes. [sentence as received] The competent state authorities devote constant cares to the preservation and maintenance of churches, mosques and other religious shrines, which are accessible to all. No Bulgarian citizens have been killed or subjected to any coercion whatsoever in this country, and Muslims are entirely free to perform their religious rites.

As to the process of obliteration and extinction of the traces Muslims' Bulgarian names in this country, it should be emphasised that this is their own private business and that nobody can deprive them of the right, guaranteed to all under Bulgarian law, to choose and change their names when they consider it necessary.

The People's Republic of Bulgarian is an open tourist country which is visited every year by millions of tourists, by hundreds of journalists and diplomats. Every fairminded person may see for himself that the day-to-day life of our people has nothing to do with the gross slanders and falsifications circulated and fanned up by the Turkish side.

The actions of the Turkish Government are a manifestation of revived pan-Turkish ambitions and designs on the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on the Bulgarian citizens professing Islam. At the same time, they are an attempt to divert the attention of the international community from the gross violations of the most elementary human rights in Turkey itself.

The moment has long been ripe for the Government of the Republic of Turkey, headed by Mr Turgut Ozal, to take a sober view of the realities in this country and to stop wasting carelessly what has been achieved in the relations between the two countries by the united efforts of the Bulgarian side and of his predecessors.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favour of promoting good-neighbour relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with all neighboring countries, the Republic of Turkey included, proceeding from the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs.

The Bulgarian side has been making and will be making and will be making efforts towards the furtherance of equitable and mutually advantageous relations between the two countries on the basis of the 1975 declaration on goodneighbourliness, but at the same time it will be resolutely checking all attempts at external interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Bulgarian state and its citizens.

NICARAGUA'S RUIZ MEETS FILIPOV, SIGNS DOCUMENTS

AU071805 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 7 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, minister of foreign economic relations and chairman of the Nicaraguan side of the Nicaraguan-Bulgarian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation gave a high assessment to the development of bilateral cooperation.

The talks outlined the forms and approaches for a long-term and steady promotion of the relations in the field of trade, agriculture and industry.

Mr. Grisha Filipov confirmed the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people defending the independence of their country and building a new Nicaragua under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission.

Cooperation Documents

AU081506 Sofia BTA in English 0839 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Sofia, February 8 (BTA) -- The session of the Bulgaro-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended here last night with the signing of final documents. These documents provide for the further enriching of the existing forms of joint activities in the field of the industry, agriculture, power engineering and mining.

Along with the official documents signed by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, and Mr. Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of foreign economic relations, the two sides also signed a contract for cooperation in the production of tobacco.

ANTONOV TRIAL PROSECUTOR CONTINUES SUMMATION

AU062023 Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 6 Feb 86

["At the Rome Trial: What Is the Prosecutor Up To" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Rome, February 6 (BTA special correspondent Nencho Khranov and BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov) -- Prosecutor Marini went on with his summation of the prosecution case at today's sitting of the Rome Criminal Court hearing the second pope plot trial.

The counsel for the prosecution is doggedly pursuing two lines which emerged already at the start of his arguments Tuesday [4 February]. On the one hand, today he was weighing the cumulative evidence to indicate that the shooting in St. Peter's Square was not the work of a lonely killer but was rather the result of a plot. Along with that, Marini tried to convince the court that the assailant Mehmet Ali Agca at this trial was coached in advance to behave like this at the trial. The prosecutor needed this inference to reiterate that Agca's testimony is credible and corroborated by the materials in the case.

Motivating his hypothesis about a plot to murder the pope with Agca cast merely in the pawn's part, Marini once again dwelt on the situation in St. Peter's Square on the day of the attack, May 13, 1981. He said he believed there had been one more armed individual there except Agca: the assailant's accomplice. The prosecutor dismissed as incorrect the expert opinion about the number of shots (only two and moreover fired from Agca's gun alone) and pointed out that the expert had failed to consider the position of the two American lady tourists who had been hit by the bullets, as well as the photo of "the man running away from the square pistol in hand". Marini assumes that by all likelihood, three shots had been fired at the pope.

In the prosecutor's opinion, both the days immediately preceding the assassination attempt and Agca's tours of Switzerland, Austria and, probably, West Germany, contain indications that he had a network of accomplices. An argument in favour of this is the money the assassin had at his disposal and which he received from his "Grey Wolf" associates; Marini said the presence of an accomplice was further evidenced by the film shot at Rome's Banca Commerciale Italiana and showing Agca exchanging one thousand (or, according to another source, two thousand) Swiss francs. This film shows yet another individual, who could not be identified, accompanying the neofascist.

The prosecutor regards other facts, too, as substantiating the plot version. He described the letter Agca wrote after he escaped from the Kartal Maltepe Prison to state his intention to kill the pope "a bombastic pledge by a person who has earned notoriety as a great terrorist". Marini went on to say: "Why whould we be surprised that somebody interested in eliminating the pope would approach precisely him?" For the time being, the prosecutor would not say who this "somebody" was, although he insinuated he had the Bulgarians in mind.

The prosecutor built an all too rickety pyramid of theses to rationalize his view that Agca's unconvincing and contradictory deportment in court was allegedly preprogrammed in some scenario by his patrons and accomplices.

The prosecutor reiterated the well known principle that if the facts are not proved in the court there are no facts as far as justice is concerned. Then however, he practically withdrew from this same principle. Thus, in his attempts to convince the court that Agca must be believed, Marini resorted to a rather selective method in interpreting the evidence gathered during the trial. This he did in order to prove that "Agca's lone voice" had found backing in the evidence in the case.

Thus, the prosecutor stated that Agca's contradictory statements, had been made deliberately as part of the assailant's "dark intention of getting over with this trial".

The prosecutor often repeated that the fact that Bagci had corroborated Agca's version of the delivery of the pistol was actually a confirmation of Agca's credibility as a witness. The abovenamed event, according to the prosecutor, was of a symptomatic nature and was to serve as a measure for Agca's credibility. However this fact did by no way diminish the circumstance that a number of Agca's lies and allegations have not been proved.

The prosecutor made very selective quotations from Abdullah Catli's testimony mainly in order to prove the connection between Agca, Ugurlu and Oral Celik. The prosecutor quite arbitrarily sought to prove Agca's allegation according to which the latter had been delayed while crossing the Bulgaro-Turkish border because of a phone call he made to the "Bulgarian authorities" in order to arrange for the Bulgarian border guards to let him cross the border into Turkey. During his interrogation Catli stated that he did not remember how long he had waited for Agca at the border in order to hand over to him the false passport, but that it must have been several hours. From this Marini drew the conclusion that Catli had corroborated Agca's testimony about the "phonecall to Sofia".

It would be interesting however to ask why the prosecutor has forgotten to mention in his summation that part of Catli's testimony in which the latter explicitly told the court how he had been offered hundreds of thousands of dollars in return for his backing of Agca's allegations against the Bulgarians. This fact was omitted. Was this due to mere negligence?

Today the prosecutor spoke a lot about the case of Omer Mersan the person who had allegedly given money to Agca in Sonia. Mersan had been a businessman and had often travelled through Bulgaria. The prosecutor clearly implied that the Bulgarian border authorities had deliberately omitted to mention the fact of Mersan's presence in Bulgaria on July 4 and 5, 1980 in the reference they had prepared for the Rome investigation. Marini stated that the above fact corroborated Agca's testimony of his meeting with Omer Mersan in Sofia at that time, an allegation categorically refuted by Mersan before the Rome court.

Pursuing this method of drawing general conclusions from insignificant facts, the prosecutor ended with the conclusion that there were objective data in support of Agca's allegations.

There arises the natural question as to what could the prosecutor's conclusions be directed at. This will probably become clear [word indistinct] the following hearings but one could only view with concern the prosecutor's selective approach and his attempts to present Mehmet Ali Agca as a credible witness.

STATE OF UNION ADDRESS CONFIRMS U.S. 'MILITARISM'

AU101158 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Feb 86 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary: "The Rosy Dye Did Not Cover the Black Undercoat; Message on the Continued Militarization of the Union"]

[Text] The delay of 1 week caused by the tragedy of the Challenger crew had no influence on the content of the traditional State of the Union Addresses, which the U.S. President delivered to the members of both houses of Congress. It was, basically, in line with the policy implemented by Ronald Reagan and his administration ever since his inauguration in 1981. Even the "program" for this year is therefore based chiefly on the course of militarism, which will also require a further increase in the arms budget. No decision has been made so far as to whether it will amount "only" to $310 billion, or more, but one thing is evident even now -- that the demands of the Pentagon have met with full understanding in the White House.

A strong America, a free America, a democratic America, and so on and so forth, all expressions which people in the United States undoubtedly like to hear. In Washington's practical policy, however, all these concepts assume quite different contents. To reinforce its offensive military potential, the Reagan administration intends to tap resources obtained through further cuts in the social security budget, by limiting federal expenditures on U.S. cities, and even by a drastic reduction of student loans (these are "stipends" which a student must pay back after graduation). According to Reagan, an 8-percent increase in the costs of armament is the minimum, in view of the so-called Soviet military menace to which the United States must supposedly face up.

The program of preparations for "star wars" is gaining increasingly firmer ground in the militarist plans; expenditures on this program will increase 75 percent compared with last year. Because the Republican administration intends to continue reducing the taxes of large enterpreneurs and increase the tax burden for the poorest strata, it is apparent that the "song of hope" about an "American economic miracle" will sound very much out of tune for many Americans. The representative of so-called American democracy also wants to force this democracy on others, although they may not in the least care for it. He openly declared that the United States will continue to interfere in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, Angola, and other states through subsidies of many million of dollars to counterrevolutionary elements. This means that Washington's foreign policy will continue to be characterized by state terrorism. Unlike in the past, the U.S. President did not say that "we will steer changes everywhere in the world" but he would still like to do it "wherever possible."

To create the impression that he is really interested in the preservation of peace, he declared that he is in favor of disarmament agreements with the USSR if, allegedly, also the other side will be willing. He spoke as though the set of Soviet proposals and unilateral initiatives, such as the moratorium on nuclear tests, has not been lying on the table already!

The message presented by the U.S. President is the program of an imperialist power. That is why all the rhetorical flourishes and embellishments of the dangerous hegemonistic policy in international relations appear like a false glitter, like an imperfect coating on the black militaristic plans of U.S. imperialist circles.

HOPE OF PROGRESS SEEN FOR VIENNA ARMS TALKS

AU101132 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Feb 86 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "The Outline of a Possible Agreement in Vienna"]

[Text] Eight days ago the Western delegations to the Vienna negotiations on reducing the levels of armed forces and arms in central Europe submitted a more detailed breakdown of their proposals of 5 December. At the Thursday [6 February] session of the NATO and Warsaw Pact delegations in the Hofburg, Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodski, representative of the socialist countries and head of the Polish delegation, expressed satisfaction with the fact that the NATO states have finally replied to the socialist countries' proposal of last February. For the first time in many years a common basis has appeared for further talks and for a general framework of a possible agreement. The socialist countries will attentively study the West's reply. However, one cannot hide the fact that the Western proposals contain obvious shortcomings.

In their proposal, the NATO states are still not counting on arms limitation as the inevitable component of practical measures for cutting down the level of military confrontation in central Europe. The West continues to maintain a negative attitude to the socialist countries' view on not increasing the strength of armed forces either on a collective, or on a national level. And the most startling thing is that the West persists in the attempts to expand control measures far beyond the necessary framework, combining this with efforts to achieve a minimum limitation of the strengths of armed forces and armaments.

As regards control, the socialist states have affirmed several times that they are not opposed to control, that they are even interested in it; however, it should be the kind of control which would not become a new source of distrust and disputes. The concern of the Western partners that the socialist countries could increase the numerical strength of their troops during the reduction period is both unsubstantiated and artificial. The fact is that in their proposal of February 1985 the socialist countries are counting on defining the places where the troops' arrivals and departures would take place, in order for the commitments to be checked on and verified.

Control is both necessary and desirable, but it must not impair the reduction of armed forces and arms itself; it must be constructive, not destructive. The socialist countries believe that their Western partners will grasp these circumstances and that they will show the political will to achieve the first specific results at the Vienna negotiations, which have already acquired a more realistic outline. Even in their proposals last year, the socialist countries have met halfway the demands of NATO states and included in them several elements of a compromise. The West, too, should show the same spirit.

CARDINAL ASKS WESTERN CHRISTIANS' SUPPORT

AU101713 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 9 Feb 86 p 2

[Unattributed report on interview given by Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek of Prague in "Interview of the Day" column: "Cry for Help by Prague Cardinal Tomasek; Pope to the CSSR" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] With heart-wrenching, indeed desperate, words, Prague's Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek has now spoken up after a long spell of regime-imposed silence.

The statement by the courageous head of the suffering church in the CSSR, who is now 86 years old, sounds like a testament but at the same time is full of hope for an end to the current era of darkness and a new prospering of the hard-pressed religious community in Czechoslovakia.

"The Young Give Us Courage"

The Methodious celebrations in Velehrad, Moravia, in which about 250,000 believers participated in July of last year, are assessed by the primate as a sign of a new emergence within the church in the CSSR: "All the world was able to see how many deeply religious people there are in our country. Not only old people publicly profess their loyalty to the church, but there are also a great number of young people who are doing that.

"Two-thirds of the pilgrims were young people. That is new, and gives us courage for the future."

"To Be Crucified for Christ"

Regarding the continuing harassment of the religious community, the cardinal paints a gloomy picture: "The church in the CSSR is not only working and praying for the kingdom of God, but it is also suffering for Christ and being crucified for him. Some are even paying with their blood."

"...Then We Will Die"

What can Christians in the West do for the church in the CSSR? Cardinal Tomasek replies: "They must take more interest in and inform themselves better about our situation. And then they must publish what we are experiencing here. Much more must be reported about our situation. If no one outside talks about us any longer, then we will die."

Cardinal Tomasek is hoping for a visit by the pope (if such a visit is permitted by the regime): "We have invited him many times. The pope replied how sad he was that he was unable to come to the Methodious anniversary. The Holy Father also told me that he was quite sure that he would come to the CSSR. He only was not sure when. I myself am surprised how confident he is in this respect. But everything is possible with God. It would be wonderful if the pope could visit the church in Czechoslovakia someday."

"No Successor"

Cardinal Tomasek about his personal situation: "I will be 87 this year, and I am waiting for a successor. But in view of the situation between church and state, it is at present not possible for the Holy Father to appoint a successor. Thus I will not let the situation get me down. I am sticking to my guns, and I am doing this full of hope, because our church is alive...."

11 FEB EAST-WEST 'SPIES' EXCHANGE REPORTED

LD111108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN) -- On the basis of agreements between the United States and the FRG as well as the USSR, CSSR, PPR, and the GDR, an exchange of persons took place on Tuesday, 11 February 1986. who had been imprisoned by the respective countries. Among them were several spies [Kundscharter].

PRC TU OFFICIAL ADVOCATES EXPANSION IN RELATIONS

LD101302 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Chen Bingquan, vice president os the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, talking to journalists in Berlin, has spoken in favor of the further expansion of cooperation between the GDR and the PRC. The trade unions in both countries should extend their relations and thus promote the fulfillment of the common tasks: the strengthening of socialism and the defense of peace. Chen Bingquan, who has been in the GDR since the end of January at the head of a PRC trade union delegation, paid tribute to the traditional friendship between the two organizations. The delegation traveled to the GDR to deepen mutual understanding and to study the experiences of the GDR and its trade union organization.

Meets With Tisch

LD101757 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb (ADN) — Exchange of experiences is valuable for friendly cooperation (?between) the trade unions of the GDR and the PRC. This was affirmed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Execttive Council, and Chen Bingquan, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, in Berlin today.

GDR trade unions have always regarded the fulfillment of their tasks in further shaping the developed socialist society as their contribution to the implementation of socialist peace policy, Tisch said. In organizing competition, they paid particular attention to positions (?which) benefit economic growth and the mastering of the scientific-technological revolution. They are motivated by the certainty that good results in the national ecomony are expressed in constant improvement of working and living conditions.

The trade unions of the GDR are aware of the responsibility for the life and future of this and future generations, Tisch said. They will so everything to help implement the program proposed by the Soviet Union for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 with space kept free of offensive weapons.

Chen Bingquan expressed gratitude for the great opportunities provided for the delegation to acquaint themselves extensively with the work of the trade unions and the life of the people in the GDR. He was particularly impressed by the talks with workers in the enterprises, during which the great love of peace felt by the citizens of the GDR was expressed.

The delegation were briefed in detail on how the trade unions make use of their rights and duties in the GDR and how they ensure the workers' right to a say in production and social life. He expressed high regard for the working and living conditions and social achievements in the GDR. He paid tribute to the scientific-technological results in various areas of the national economy.

Chen Bingquan invited an official FDGB delegation to visit the PRC. The invitation was accepted.

The Chinese delegation ended its visit to the GDR today.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CASTRO ON REELECTION

AU101246 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Fidel Castro on his reelection as first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee at the end of the Third Party Congress of the Cuban Communist Party on Friday [7 February]:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I congratulate you with great pleasure on your reelection as first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

The GDR communists know and value you as an outstanding functionary of the Cuban and international workers' movement, as an internationally respected statesman, as a proven friend, and a comrade-in-arms.

We are sure that the fraternal friendship and trusting cooperation that links our parties, states, and peoples will also prove itself in the next stage of the struggle, and in the common fight to preserve world peace and to strengthen the socialist social order.

I wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and in your name all Cuban Communists, success, creativity, and good health in realizing the demanding tasks set by the Third Cuban Communist Party Congress.

1985 NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT

AU290601 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Jan 86 pp 3-6

["Report of the State Central Administration for Statistics on the Implementation of the 1985 National Economic Plan"; All "tons" are "metric tons"]

[Text] The year 1985 was particularly successful for the GDR. In preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress the working people achieved, through great creative work, the highest performances to date for strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace. In an atmosphere of firm solidarity between party and people, the high demands of the 1985 national economic plan as a work program for the entire people were successfully mastered.

The politically stable and economically dynamic development of the GDR was continued. The course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy was consistently followed. The material and cultural standard of living was secured and further improved. The 1981-1985 5-year plan was concluded well.

The high dynamism and efficiency of the economic development in 1985 is an expression of the economic strategy drawn up with a view to the long term, the consistent implementation of which constituted the basic turn toward comprehensive intensification. The advantages of socialism were linked even more closely with the results of the scientific-technological revolution. Important steps were made to integrate science and production even more closely, to apply key technologies more quickly, and to further expand the unified socialist educational system. In all fields the country's own, domestic resources were tapped more intensively for the stable and dynamic increase in the performance of the national economy through efficient use of the developed intellectual and material potentials.

The direction for the consistent implementation of the economic strategy has been and is set by the basic guidelines of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the 10th Central Committee session and at the deliberations of the Central Committee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the SED kreis leaderships, at his meeting with the FDJ Central Council Secretariat, as well as with the chairman of the friendly parties and the presdient of the National Council of the GDR National Front. They initiated far-reaching initiatives for a dynamic economic performance increase.

The trade unions developed powerful activities in socialist competition. High performances for the benefit of the people, the continuation of the tested course of the unity of economic and social policy, and the safeguarding of peace have become the main issue of socialist competition in towns and in the countryside.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people became an outstanding political and social highlight in the life of our people. Under the influence of this anniversary a great initiative for further strengthening the GDR and defending peace developed within a broad mass movement. The working people honorably fulfilled and to some extent considerably overfulfilled the pledges they had accepted at the SED Central Committee seminar with the director generals of the combines and with the Central Committee party organizers, and so did the cooperative peasants and workers in socialist agriculture. On the occasion of World Peace Day more than 175,000 work collectives and brigades assumed maximum performance shifts under the slogan "Best Performance on World Peace Day -- Constant Performance for the 11th Party Congress." More and more collectives have proceeded to make the achieved results constant performances.

The FDJ stands in the front ranks of the great popular movement to prepare for the 11th Party Congress. Since the 12th FDJ Parliament, the young people in the FDJ "Ernst Thaelmann Drive" have accomplished outstanding achievements for strengthening the GDR. This is particularly shown by the results of the more than 44,300 youth brigades and the 4,000 young researchers collectives of the FDJ, as well as by the performances in the more than 110,000 youth projects.

In the citizens initiative "Beautify Our Cities and Villages -- Join In!" the best results to date were achieved in 1985.

The tested socialist planned economy with its backbone, the combines, and the intellectual potential of our country made it possible to successfully carry on the struggle for international top positions in important fields. The measures for qualifying management, planning, and economic cost accounting have proved to be effective in the new stage of economic strategy. The results of the dynamic economic growth that the GDR national economy achieved in 1985 are to be assessed even more highly, since they were reached under the extreme conditions of the long-lasting winter at the beginning of the year.

On the basis of increasing performances, the material and cultural standard of living of the people was secured and further improved. The social effectiveness of the housing program has increased. In 1985 housing conditions improved for 637,000 citizens. In the implementation of the socialist performance principle, the bonus payment for workers, master craftsmen, and university and technical school cadres which was introduced in 1985 for another 470,000 working people in industry, the construction sector, and in other production sectors, has proved worthwhile. In addition, 230,000 working people received achievment-oriented raises. Since 1 December 1985 more than 1 million citizens have been getting higher pensions. Social security and certainty about one's future characterize the citizen's life. This also includes full employment, high training for all, as well as stable consumer prices for essential goods, for rents, charges, and services as essential achievements of real socialism in the GDR.

A local policy close to the citizens [buergernah] has an increasing effect on all the aspects of social life in the cities and villages which influence the people's well-being in their hometowns.

By implementing the decisions of the 1984 economic talks of the CEMA member countries at the highest level, the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other countries of the community of socialist states was deepened. The cooperation between the GDR and the USSR received further stimuli as a result of the important meetings between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A successful beginning was made in implementing the "Long-Term Program of the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production Until the Year 2000," which was agreed with the Soviet Union. A fundamental step toward further deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation took place with the coordination of the 5-year plans for the 1986-1990 period between the GDR and the USSR and other socialist countries. Cooperation experienced a further upturn as a result of the "Complex Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Until the Year 2000" agreed at the 41st (Extraordinary) CEMA Meeting.

Thetasks of economically guaranteeing national defense, order, and internal security were comprehensively realized as an integral part of the economic policy of the socialist state.

In implementing the 1985 national economic plan the following main results were achieved (Footnote 1) (preliminary data):

-- National income increased by 4.8 percent compared with last year. This is an increase of M10.7 billion. With more than 80 percent, industry has the greatest share in national income growth and the stable and dynamic economic growth in 1985 was determined by intensively expanded reproduction:

More than 90 percent of the increase in national income is due to increased productivity.

The reduction of unit input, on the other hand, considerably contributed to increasing the national income. Unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials was reduced by 3.5 percent. In the metal-working industry rolled-steel unit input decreased by 7 percent.

In the "Return funds to the state -- contribute to national income" drive the enterprises in industry, the construction sector, the transport and communications sector, agricultural enterprises, as well as the bezirke returned M6.9 billion worth of material and financial funds to the State Bank by means of checks. [Scheck]

-- The economic efficiency of science and technology increased further. More than 5,000 new products, technical processes, and technologies were introduced into production.

Key technologies which are decisive for raising productivity were utilized to an increasing degree. This was particularly promoted by the considerable, 22-percent growth in the production of microelectronic products. In the GDR national economy 57,000 industrial robots are at work.

-- The rate of industrial production renewal rose to 25 percent. Production of newly-developed products amounted to M93 billion in industry and the construction sector. Compared with 1984, 15 percent more industrial products with the "Q" quality mark were manufactured.

-- Investments valuing M62 billion were carried out for modernizing and developing the material-technological basis of the national economy in line with the plan and for continuing the social policy. Most of the investments were used to rationalize and modernize existing basic assets and, to an increasing degree, to develop and apply key technologies. In the processing industry the share of investments for rationalization measures increased to 78 percent.

-- The average utilization period of important production equipment was increased to 16.7 hours per calendar day.

-- The production by combines of their own means of rationalization increasingly developed as an accelerator for comprehensive intensification, and rose by 21 percent in the sector of the industrial ministries.

-- All sectors contributed to the development of performance and efficiency in the national economy:

In the sector of the industrial ministries net production rose by 9 percent.

With a plan lead of 4.5 days' production in net production the working people honorably fulfilled the pledges accepted in the letter sent by participants in the SED Central Committee seminar with director generals of combines and the Central Committee party organizers in Leipzig to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Of decisive importance was the acceleration of the labor productivity growth rate, which was raised by 8.4 percent on the basis of net production. Industrial commodity output rose by 4.5 percent in the sector of the industrial ministries, and by 4.4 percent in the national economy as a whole. The combines in the industrial ministries' sector supplied goods valuing M3.9 billion in excess of the plan for the population and the national economy, as well as for exports. Prime cost per M100 of commodity output was reduced by 2.2 percent.

In the construction sector the efficiency and quality of building processes were raised. In the sector of the Ministry of Construction, net production increased by 10.5 percent. Labor productivity rose by 10.9 percent. Prime costs per M100 output in the construction sector decreased by 2.9 percent.

In agriculture the highest yield to date was reached with a crop production of 31.1 million tons of grain equivalent units. The pledges accepted in the letter from the participants in the central conference with leadership cadres and practical workers in socialist agriculture to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, were honorably fulfilled. Concerning grain, record results were achieved with 11.6 million tons and an average yield per hectare of 46 decitons. The highest potato yield to date was achieved with 256 decitons per hectare. The state procurement plan for products of livestock production was overfulfilled in all aspects. [positionen] In comparison with last year, state procurement of slaughter animals increased by 5.2 percent, and of milk by 3.4 percent.

In the transportation sector the intensification of transportation was continued, mainly by transferring goods shipments from road to railroads and inland navigation. The volume of railroad shipments within the country rose by 5.7 percent. In 1985, 295 km of railroad track were electrified.

-- Based on the high performance and growth in efficiency, the material and cultural standard of living of the people was secured and further improved.

The housing program was implemented according to plan in the unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and preservation of the existing housing stock. In 1985 the highest achievements in housing construction to date were accomplished with the construction and modernization of 212,222 apartments. Thus, housing conditions improved for 637,000 citizens, particularly in centers of the workers class. The new construction of communal facilities was carried out according to plan goals. Building repairs to apartment houses carried out by the kreis-administered construction sector increased by 11 percent, thus exceeding the plan.

In line with the increased performances of the economy, net monetary income of the population increased by 4 percent, that is, more than M5 billion.

Real per capita income rose by 5 percent.

The combines and enterprises of the national economy supplied the population with more than M1 billion worth of finished goods, at retail prices, in excess of the plan.

The increase amounted to 4.5 percent compared with 1984. Retail trade turnover was up 4.2 percent, M4.5 billion over 1984. Turnover in industrial goods rose by 5.6 percent, M3 billion, and in essential and non-essential food and beverages by 2.7 percent, M1.5 billion.

Services and repairs for the population amounted to M6.4 billion. This corresponds with an increase of 5 percent.

In public education the 10-grade general polytechnic secondary school was further developed as a center of education for all the people's children, and the material and personnel conditions were improved. In 1985, 13,054 nurseries, 25,423 kindergartens, 2,642 classrooms, and 157 school gymnasiums were newly constructed.

Health and social care for the population was purposefully improved. New work places for 597 doctors and dentists were established. Thus, there is one doctor per 440 citizens, and one dentist per 1,400 citizens. In 1985 more than 360,000 adults and children received preventive, therapeutical, or convalescence cures.

The recreation sector, particularly the holiday program of the trade unions, was expanded by increasing capacity a total of 1,600 places, as well as reconstructing and modernizing existing facilities. Physical education and sports were subject to a further upswing due to the impressive results of the "11th Party Congress Sports Relay." In world and European championships GDR athletes won a total of 68 gold medals, 68 silver medals, and 58 bronze medals.

The manifold activities of the artists and cultural workers were dedicated to the preparation for the 11th SED Party Congress. The opening of the reconstructed Semper Opera House in Dresden became a social event of high cultural importance. The "1985 GDR Bach-Handel-Shuetz Commemoration" also had great national and international appeal.

-- Foreign trade turnover with the socialist countries amounted to 119 billion valuta marks and rose by 4 percent compared with 1984. Trade turnover with the USSR, the GDR's largest trade partner, also increased by 4 percent.

Trade relations with the non-socialist economic sphere were expanded on the basis of mutual benefit. Foreign trade turnover with this economic area rose to 61 billion valuta marks.

The GDR trade balance shows a considerable export surplus with the socialist as well as the non-socialist economic spheres, which in total amounted to 7 billion valuta marks.

The further development of the GDR capital, Berlin, as a political, economic, scientific, and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR was continued according to plan.

The working people of the GDR capital, Berlin, made a considerable contribution to the stable and dynamic development of the national economy. Industrial enterprises in Berlin achieved an above-average, dynamic growth of net production by 14.6 percent and of labor productivity by 13.7 percent through comprehensive intensification. This was accomplished mainly by good results in developing and applying key technologies. Production of optoelectronic component parts rose by 29 percent, and that of special technical equipment for microelectronics by 49 percent. In Berlin's industry 3,800 industrial robots are at work.

The speed, scope, and quality of housing construction in Berlin, particularly concerning the further shaping of the inner city, were considerably increased. With the completion of 33,397 apartments the highest annual result to date was achieved. Thus 9,889 more apartments than last year were turned over to tenants. The working people in the bezirk construction sectors have a great share in this. In particular the more than 20,000 FDJ delegates from all bezirks, together with the young Berlin construction workers contributed with high results to the worthy shaping of the capital within the " erlin FDJ Initiative." More than 30,000 citizens have already moved into new apartments within currently, the largest comprehensive housing construction project in Hohenschoenhausen. The Berlin workers in housing construction achieved exemplary feats with their cooperation partners in the "Ernst-Thaelmann Park" youth project. In 1985 another 858 apartments were completed there. In all areas of the city, particularly in the traditional workers' districts, numerous apartments were modernized and further roofs and chimneys were repaired.

The reconstruction of valuable historical buildings of cultural interest in the inner city was continued. Extensive work was done in reconstructing and expanding communal installations and facilities for supplying the population and work places with water, energy, gas, and heat, for sewerage, and for renewing street-car tracks. The transformation of the East Railroad Station into Berlin's main station was continued. In 1985 11 rapid transit railroad stations and 9 subway stations were modernized or reconstructed. The rapid transit railroad was extended to Berlin-Wartenberg in order to further develop the public transit system for Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen. Basic reconstruction work on the subway's elevated railroad viaduct in the Schoenhauser Allee was carried out according to plan.

Presided over by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the GDR Committee for the 750th anniversary of Berlin was formed for worthily preparing for this important national and international event. [preceding passage published in bold-face]

In line with the national economic demands of comprehensive intensification, the contribution of science and technology to the growth of efficiency and quality was considerably increased. Through higher, creative results in research and development and their widespread introduction into production it was possible to accelerate the application of key technologies in the combines for new products and technologies, and at the same time achieve increasing economic benefits. This is based on the significant scientific and research potentials in the combines. The combines, together with the GDR Academy of Sciences and the universities, are developing closer cooperation according to new economic yardsticks, which is further deepened in order to adjust future basic research to a greater degree to the demands of economic and technical-technological development of the combines, and to direct it toward top performance. This guarantees that in the future almost one out of two scientists and researchers of the GDR Academy of Sciences and the universities will work together with the combines on the basis of economic contracts.

The economic efficiency of scientific-technological work was further increased. In 1985 more than 5,000 products, technical processes, and technologies were introduced into production. They contributed to the more intensive use on key technologies for productivity growth in the combines.

By means of the top products introduced into production, preconditions were created for reaching a production volume of about M19 billion in 1985 with higher productivity, efficiency, and quality.

Speed and efficiency of production renewal increased further. The manufacture of newly developed products amounted to M93 billion in industry and the construction sector. The degree of industrial production renewal increased to 25 percent.

The high speed achieved in production renewal was linked with a further improvement of the quality of goods. Production of goods with the "Q" quality mark was raised by 15 percent compared with last year. The 706 "enterprises of outstanding quality work" have a decisive share in this. Measures from science and technology saved 570 million hours of working time. As a result of comprehensive rationalization measures and by applying the Schwedt initiative, 77,000 employees were gained, particularly for expanding the enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization, increasing the utilization period of highly productive machinery and equipment, as well as developing consumer goods production.

A total of 260,000 work places were newly established or restructured according to the principles of scientific work organizations. At the same time, this contributed to improving the working and living conditions of the working people, and to increasing efficiency.

In the enterprises within industry, the construction sector, and transportation work hardships and health hazards were eliminated or reduced for another 75,000 working people.

The high performance increase and the reduction of production input were considerably supported by the specific material savings achieved as a result of scientific-technological measures. These savings amounted to more than 500,000 tons of rolled steel, 19,000 tons of non-ferrous metals, and 425,000 tons of cement. Savings achieved in energy amount to an equivalent of 16 million tons of raw brown coal. About 70 percent of the increase in energy demand was covered by measures for the economical use of energy.

As a result of science and technology, costs of M8 billion were saved in industry, in the consturction sector, and in transportation.

The plan targets for science and technology were generally fulfilled and overfulfilled. Within the state plan, 755 introduction tasks were fulfilled. More than 90 percent of these tasks achieved the top level.

The creative work of the young people is demonstrated by the results of the 28th Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow and the 9th Central Performance Show of students and young scientists. A total of 1.1 million young people -- together with 340,000 older innovators and rationalizers -- participated in these events. A total of 3,972 of the 4,570 introduced exhibits were derived from the plans of science and technology. The centrally assigned youth projects of the Science and Technology State Plan were purposefully dealt with, and were introduced into production with high results and solutions ready for patenting.

In the FDJ "Ernst Thaelmann Drive" FDJ collectives, youth brigades, and young researchers collectives saved 110 million hours' working time and 12,600 work places, and gained M2.4 billion in the FDJ "Economical use of material" campaign.

Through concentrating efforts and means, on the basis of the state assignments for science and technology and the further tasks of the science and Technology State Plan, significant results were achieved in the field of key technologies for intensifying the national economy and strengthening the GDR's export power:

-- In order to accelerate the development of microelectronics, new circuits for microprocessor and microcomputer systems as well as optoelectronic component parts were introduced into production. By introducing special technical equipment, equipment for checking and controlling production, special materials, and high-purity chemicals the technological base for micrcelectronics was further developed. At the same time, important results were achieved for creating a scientific lead for production of new generations of microelectronic components.

-- On the basis of microelectronics, computer-aided workplaces were created for automated construction, design and production control. This includes CAD/CAM [computer-aided desing/computer-aided manufacture] solutions for designing chemical and electric energy plants, for developing and constructing gears and couplings, for technical process control in metallurgical enterprises, for designing power plants, and for designing and assembling optical systems.

-- By applying modern computer technology, microelectronics was made effective to an increasing degree through rationalizing production, circulation, and service processes. Thus, for example, for controlling the production process in the chemical fibre industry, for technical preparation work in the electrical industry, for optimizing the determination of material input in machine-building enterprises, for accelerating the movement of goods in wholesale trade combines, and for improving the fresh goods supply.

-- The use of flexible automated manufacturing systems including robot technology contributed to further increasing the degree of mechanization and automation, and thus to raising labor productivity. It was particularly effective for the regeneration of open-pit mining equipment, for fabricating and coloring prismatic parts, for the semi-automatic manufacture of direct-current chopper converters, abrasive wheels, pump-house parts, gearbox cases, and component parts for building-material machines.

-- With the introduction of new processing technologies and techniques and the use of new materials, considerable cost reductions and the economic use of materials were achieved. This applies particularly to the increase in tin production, the intensification of pressure gasification for producing city gas, the use of waste heat in ammonia plants, the use of microcomputer technology for metallurgical processes, heat treatment of rolled-steel products, production of high-purity gases for microelectronics, manufacture of fibre-optical waveguide cables, longitudinal welding of steel tubes, yarn production on the basis of rotor spinning technology, and continuous production of mirrors without the use of silver, the start of production of innovative refractory materials for industrial furnace building, fireproof PVC tubes for housing construction, specially treated building steel, precious metal reagents for microelectronic components parts, special cellulose fibres for ultrafiltration processes, and microporous imitation leather.

-- The capacity and export power of machine and installation construction was further increased by new products. These new products include new crawler slewing cranes; high-capacity freight-cars with split tops; a new kind of fishing boat; combination rollers for different climatic zones; highly precise, centerless, cylindrical-surface grinders; as well as roll grinding machines; and microelectronically controlled injection molding machines.

In order to expand the range of consumer goods for the population and for exports, new consumer goods were introduced into production. This particularly applies to new television sets and cassette recorders, energy-saving double tube fluorescent lamps, and motorcycles with a high degree of technical convenience. The ranges of attractive furniture for living rooms, bedrooms, and kitchens, of upholstery, cosmetics, and chemical-technical aids of the household were further expanded.

The research institutions of the GDR Academy of Sciences, the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the GDR Building Academy, and the universities and colleges created a scientific lead for the intensified economic application of key technologies corresponding to the concrete requirements of the technical-technological development of the combines, as well as the requirements of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs industry. This includes scientific-technological performances for working out the bases for new ways of applying computer-aided construction, design and manufacturing, for optoelectronic and high-performance electronic component parts, for the use of laser technology in material processing, for manufacturing tools subjected to surface treatment, for chemically refining mass plastics, for the intensified use nuclear energetics to supply electrical energy and produce heat, for the reclamation of heavy metal from industrial waste-water, for new substances to stabilize stems, and for working out complex processes to reproduce soil fertility and complex solutions for stocktaking.

In line with the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production until the year 2000, and the decisions of the economic talks of the CEMA member countries at the highest level, the contribution of science and technology to the intensive development of the national economy in selected focal areas was essentially determined by scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR.

In cooperation with the USSR a large number of tasks of the Science and Technology State Plan for achieving scientific-technological top performances with high economic benefits and for mastering the key technologies were fulfilled. These include, for example, special technical equipment for microelectronics, and equipment for the optimal monitoring of operations in nuclear power plants.

With the "Complex Program for Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Until the Year 2000" research cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries is further deepened.

The creativity of innovators, inventors, and rationalizers was purposefully further directed toward solving the tasks of the science and technology plans. In the state-owned economy about 2 million working people participated in the innovation movement. The annual profit of the innovations put into practice in 1985 amounts to M5.9 billion. The increased range of inventive work is expressed by the rise in the number of patent applications. In 1985 there were 11,800 patent applications for inventions of the GDR's enterprises and scientific-technological institutions. This is 3 percent more than last year. Last year 1,300 inventions registered patent applications in the youth inventors' competition.

II Industry

In the broad mass initiative of the working people in industry for worthily preparing for the 11th SED Party Congress, 1985 became the year of the highest performance to date.

The pledges accepted by the combines in the socialist competition for fulfilling and purposefully overfulfilling the 1985 national economic plan were fulfilled and, in important sectors, even overfulfilled.

In the sector of the industrial ministries net production rose by 9 percent. The plans for net production were overfulfilled by 4.5 days' production. Industrial goods production increased by 4.5 percent.

Labor productivity on the basis of net production rose by 8.4 percent in the sector of the industrial ministries.

Of great importance is the fact that 135 centrally-administered and bezirk-administered combines accelerated the labor productivity growth rate compared with last year. In 86 combines labor productivity rose faster than net production. By intensively expanded reproduction there was an increase in the number of combines that have a net production and labor productivity growth rate of more than 10 percent and that, at the same time, fulfilled all other main plan targets such as net profit and production of consumer goods for the population and for export. These combines include:

Brandenburg Quality and Special Steel Combine; Mansfeld "Wilhelm Pieck" Eisleben Combine; Schwedt Petrochemical Combine; Berlin Plastics and Elastomer Processing; Teltow Electronic Component Parts; Oberspree "Wilhelm Pieck" Berlin Cable Works; Magdeburg Gears and Couplings; Karl-Marx-Stadt Rolling Bearings and Norm Parts; Weisswasser Lausitz Class; and Leipzig Packing Material.

From within bezirk-administered industry the following combines are included:

Berlin rationalization-means building; Berlin industrial supplies; Finsterwalde Forestry (Cottbus); Gotha chemical technical products (Erfurt); Eisenberg plastics (Gera); Kakerbeck vehicle construction and accessories (Magdeburg); and Karl-Marx-Stadt mechanization.

In the sector of the bezirk economic councils net production rose by 12.7 percent. Labor productivity on the basis of net production rose by 12.1 percent.

In the sector of the industrial ministries prime costs per M100 of goods production were reduced by 2.2 percent compared with last year. A high cost reduction, mainly with regard to material costs, was achieved by the following combines:

Leipzig-Grimma Chemical Installation Construction Combine; Berlin Automation Installation Construction; Erfurt Microelectronics; Hermsdoff Ceramics Factory; Berlin "Friedrich Ebert" Electrical Appliances Works; Magdeburg Gears and Couplings; Karl-Marx-Stadt rolling Bearings and Norm Parts; Heiligenstadt Solidor; and Torgau Plat Glass Combine.

The analysis of economic activity shows that there are further reserves available for reducing costs and raising profits.

The combines in the industrial ministries' sector produced finished goods for the population to a value of M1.9 billion above that of last year. The range of technical consumer goods involving microelectronics was expanded. This applies to goods such as:

products of radio technology; compact stereo equipment; hi-fi minicomponent systems; stereo radio recorders; new types of floor vacuum cleaners; washing machines; freezers; household sewing machines; gas stoves with energy saving burners; and electronic ignition equipment for Trabant private cars.

A number of consumer goods industry combines achieved growth rates of more than 7 percent in the production of finished goods for the population. These include:

Stassfurt Radio and Television; Karl-Marx-Stadt Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction (IFA) Private Cars Combine; Plauen German-European Transport Company (Deko) Thalheim ESDA [expansion of abbreviation unknown] Sonneberg Toys; and Delitzsch Sweets.

Combines with a manufacturing program comprising mainly production goods have gained an increasing share in the production of consumer goods through more intensive use of expansion of existing research, development, and production capacities. The following combines achieved a growth rate of 7 percent and more in sales of finished goods for the population: Schwarzheide Synthesis Works; Dresden Robotron; Leipzig Telecommunications; Dresden Electrical Engineering; Dresden Ventilation and Refrigeration Technology; Schmalkalden Tool Combine; and Torgau Plate Glass Combine.

In addition to capacity increases in consumer goods industry combines, new specific [profilbestimmende] production lines for consumer goods production -- which make it possible to produce high-quality goods in large numbers and in an economical way -- were also established in combines manufacturing production goods.

This particularly applies to the following combines: Schwedt Petrochemical Combine with the "Household Chemical Aerosols" production line; Brandenburg Quality and Special Steel Combine, with the start of permanent production of subcontractor products for private car trailers; Senftenberg Brown Coal Combine, with the production of toys and ironing tables; Erfurt Microelectronics Combine, with serial production of 30-liter storage water-heaters and electronic school pocket calculators; Hennigsdorf "Hans Beimler" Locomotive Construction-Electrotechnical Works, with the 80-liter storage water-heater production line; Schmalkalden Tool Combine, with production of a wide range of electrical tools; Ludwigsfelde Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction (IFA) Commercial Vehicles Combine, with serial production of general-purpose trailers for private cars; and the Neustadt "Fortschritt" Agricultural Machinery, with serial production of modern gardening implements systems.

Bezirk-administered combines with a growth rate of 15 percent and more with regard to finished goods for the population include: Berlin Rationalization Means-Building; Arnstadt Machine-Building (Erfurt); Apolda Electrical Appliances (Erfurt); Zeulenroda Machine-Building Products (Gera); Kyritz Electrical Installation Building (Potsdam); and Neuruppin Fire Extinguishers (Potsdam).

Production of new consumer goods for improving the supply to the population and for increasing export power amounted to more than M30 billion in industry. That is about M3 billion more than last year. The plan was overfulfilled. Thus, the share of new products in the entire production of consumer goods has risen to 32 percent.

The following consumer goods industry combines achieved an over-40-percent of newly-developed products in their entire goods production: Karl-Marx-Stadt Household Appliances; Schwerin Leather Goods; Loesnitz Outer-Wear; Erfurt Outer-Wear, Schmalkalden Sports Equipment; and Berlin Furniture Combine.

The working people in the coal and energy sector ensured a stable supply of electrical energy, solid fuels, gas, and heat to the population and the national economy.

In the brown coal industry the plans were overfulfilled month after month through excellent performances. In the case of raw brown coal the highest production to date was reached with 312 million tons, and thus the annual target was overfulfilled by 21 million tons. The plan for excavated material was overfulfilled by 46 million cubic meters. The targets for coal refining products were overfulfilled. The plan lead with regard to brown coal briquettes amounts to 1 million tons; with regard to sifted coal, 5.4 million tons; and with regard to pulverized brown coal, 32,000 tons. The plan for city gas production was overfulfilled by 267 million cubic meters.

In the "Natural Gas Pipeline in the USSR" Central Youth Project the working people, with the 5,500 FDJ members in the lead, are accomplishing great achievements. By the end of 1985 296 km of pipes were laid in the Yelets-Serpukhov pipeline, work at the Yamburg-Yelets I and II pipelines was started, and in total 41 km of pipes were laid. Five compressor stations, one gas collection facility, one redensification plant, one waterworks, 810 housing units, two shopping malls, one kindergarten-nursery combination unit, two out-patient clinics, three polyclinics, four dormitories, and one services house were put into use.

In the geological industry exploration work for the more intensive use of domestic raw materials was carried out on the planned scale. The reserves discovered, particularly of brown coal, raw materials for building material, and groundwater increased. Natural gas production amounted to more than 13 billion cubic meters. The plan targets were overfulfilled.

Electrical engineering and electronics attained an above-average increase in performance and efficiency. With an increase of 15.5 percent net production rose faster than industrial goods production, which was up 11.8 percent. Labor productivity on the basis of net production rose by 14.5 percent.

The dynamic, scientific-technological development of microelectronics in particular gave very strong stimuli to the application of key technologies. Production of optoelectronic component parts rose by 29 percent, that of monolithically integrated circuits by 34 percent. The number of basic technologies for the production of microelectronic component parts was raised; the ranges of microprocessors, of other circuits, and of optoelectronic semiconductor component parts were expanded. The manufacture of special technical equipment as a precondition for raising the technical level and efficiency of production of microelectronic component parts increased by 9 percent.

The above-average, 10-percent increase in the production of equipment and installations for regulating, controlling, and monitoring contributed to the further rationalization and automation of entire production stages. A high production increase was also reached in the field of microcalculators, 29 percent, and small data processing units, 11 percent.

In the machine-building sector net production increased by 11.9 percent. Industrial goods production rose by 5.8 percent. Modern technologies were increasingly introduced and comprehensive automation was brought to bear at a faster rate and on a wider scale. This contributed to raising labor productivity on the basis of net production by 11.6 percent.

Within the framework of the science and technology state plan and the enterprise plans, 287 new technologies and technical processes were introduced into production. In 1985 the number of robots used rose by 3,449 in machine-building. Industrial goods production in machine-tool construction increased by 7 percent. Modern flexible machine systems and special machinery were produced to an increasing degree. The share of numerically controlled machine-tools in the production of cutting machine-tools amounts to 41 percent.

With regard to machinery and equipment for the printing and paper-processing industry a high production increase of 8 percent was achieved.

The manufacturing of equipment and installations for more efficiently producing and processing domestic raw materials, including secondary raw materials, underwent an above-average increase. Production of installations for producing electrical energy rose by 48 percent, for dust arresters by 23 percent, for burners for special industrial furnaces by 36 percent, and for machinery and equipment for the paper industry by 44 percent.

Production and export of goods from the shipbuilding industry increased considerably. Production of coasters and sea-going vessels was up 24 percent over last year.

In order to secure an equivalent development according to the plan, growth rates of 10 percent and more were achieved with regard to important subcontractor products. These include: trichlorosilane; methanol; pharmaceuticals and substances for fodder; numerical controls; rotary-current induction motors; diodes; condensers; material for electrical installations; telltales; recorders; monitors; meter movement controls; pneumatic products; steel wire cables for conveyor belts; plate glass; and mirror glass.

Development of production of important goods compared with 1984, in percent

Electrical energy	103.4
Raw brown coal	105.3
Raw sifted brown coal	149.1
Pulverized brown coal	105.4
Rolled steel, total	102.6
including: refined rolled steel	109.8
Nitrogen fertilizers	112.4
Polyurethanes	109.8
Compound v-belts	141.8
Tires for private cars	108.4
Cutting machine-tools	108.0
Hydraulics products	105.2
Ventilation and air conditioning equipment	101.4
Compressors	105.9
Rolling bearings	106.3
Trucks with more than a 3-5-ton payload	107.3
Pumps	102.6
Special electrical equipment for road vehicles	106.6
Ladies' watches	105.0
Hosiery	102.8
Textile floor coverings	104.6
Purses	102.6
Tulles and curtains	102.9
Color television sets	121.5
Household refrigerators	108.6
including: household freezers	120.1

The enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization rose by 21 percent in the sector of the industrial ministries. All sectors overfulfilled the plans. The enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization increasingly proves to be an accelerator for comprehensive rationalization. The combines and enterprises produced 25 percent of the equipment share in investments for rationalization. The enterprises own production was increasingly concentrated on manufacturing highly-productive, combine-specific equipment for general, comprehensive rationalization of technological processes, and on increasing their own capacities for assembling electronic component parts into working structural components, and for developing and producing microelectronic component parts.

The industrial enterprises' own building departments increasingly contributed to modernization and value preserving measures with a production increase of 6 percent.

The utilization period of important production equipment increased to an average of 16.7 hours per calendar day. The improvement in the level of utilization of modern and highly-productive basic assets was reached mainly by increasing the number of working people in the three-shift system and in the round-the-clock shift systems by 11,200 persons.

A high degree of utilization was reached in particular by the following combines: Erfurt Microelectronics; Jena Carl Zeiss; Dresden Ventilation and Refrigeration Technology; and Leipzig "Werner Lamberz" Polygraph. In these combines above-average utilization results were also achieved with regard to newly introduced machinery and equipment by reducing the running-in periods.

The level of quality in industrial production was further raised. Industrial products with the "Q" quality mark were produced at a value of M97 billion. That is 15 percent more than last year. The targets for 1985 were generally overfulfilled. By improving the technical level of production and by increasingly applying the method of flawless work in numerous industrial combines costs for waste and follow-up work were reduced by 17 percent compared with last year.

The introduction[durchsetzung] of qualitatively new steps for further refining domestic energy sources, raw materials and other materials by consistently applying scientific-technological solutions was an essential source of the efficiency increase in the national economy. In the chemical industry 60 percent of the production increase was due to products that were more highly-refined. The share of high-quality, highly refined plastics in the production of plastic materials has risen to a total of 30 percent. Within the "Intensification of the Production of Highly Refined Chemical Fibres" Central Youth Project further projects were completed ahead of schedule and with high quality.

The share of converter steel, production of which is much cheaper and requires much less energy, increased to 23 percent of the raw steel production. In rolled steel production 80 percent comprised refined products.

In the sector of economic use of material and energy further progress was achieved in 1985. Growth in national income was reached by reducing unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials by 3.5 percent. Unit input of such important raw materials and other materials as lead, zinc, silver, asbestos, phosporous raw materials, wool, and cast iron with laminated graphite was reduced by more than 5 percent. Consistent work with norms and state norm targets for materials consumption contributed to this. While the production volume in the metal-working industry rose by 7 percent, this sector used 15,000 fewer tons of rolled steel than last year.

The "Economical Use of Material" and "Economical Use of Fodder" FDJ drives gained M2.45 billion and thus made an effective contribution to the more efficient use of raw materials, other materials, and energy. The secondary raw materials collected by the members of the youth association amounted to, inter alia, 570,000 tons of steel scrap and 105,000 tons of waste paper.

Procurement of waste paper, bottles, glasses, and thermoplastic waste was increased compared with last year. On average the population delivered 42 kg of steel scrap, 42 kg of waste paper, 10 kg of old textiles, and 171 bottles and glasses per household for the secondary raw material trade.

In 1985 a total of 30 million tons of secondary raw materials were collected. By utilizing secondary energy, which is useful from a technical and economic viewpoint, 2.5 million tons of raw brown coal equivalent were gained in 1985. The share of secondary raw materials in the entire amount of raw materials used was 68 percent for raw steel, 69 percent for copper, and 50 percent for paper and cardboard. Reuse of waste glass amounted to 70 percent with regard to standard ranges of bottles and glasses.

New processing capacities made it possible to better utilize secondary raw materials. Thus, facilities for producing cardboard and pasteboard, carbon paper, normal corundum, and thermoplastic granule have been put into operation.

The working people in the water economy achieved high performances in ensuring the supply of potable water to the population, in further improving water waste treatment, and in supplying industrial water for all sectors of the national economy.

In 1985 the daily capacities of the water-works were increased by 225,000 cubic meters. In rural areas 87,500 citizens received new hook-ups to the potable water system, and 24,600 hook-ups to the drainage system were created through the populations' own initiative supported by the working people of the water economy.

The application of water-saving technologies and increased recycling and multiple use of water -- concurrent with the economic growth -- caused a further decrease of specific water input in industry by 5 percent compared with last year.

Projects for environmental protection and protection of natural resources continued according to plan. By reducing production input, by using energy, water, and raw materials in an economical way, and by increasingly reclaiming valuable substances from waste products and waste-water a high increase in efficiency and additional preconditions for reducing environmental pollution were achieved.

In the Buna Chemical Works VEB, one of the largest facilities in Europe for biologically purifying industrial waste water was put into trial operation in 1985. Modern neutralization facilities for waste water from electroplating were built in the Ruhla Clock Works VEB, and the Limbach-Oberfrohna Brake Hydraulics VEB. High-capacity dust arresters were installed in, among others, the Eisenheuttenstadt Strip Steel VEB and the Dessau Zymology VEB.

Preparation of further projects for the desulfurization of flue gas continued according to plan.

III Investment

For modernizing and expanding the material-technical basis of the national economy according to plan, as well as for continuing the social policy, investments of M62 billion at current prices were made during 1985. A considerable part of the national economy's accumulation power served to develop and apply key technologies.

With M47 billion, more than three-quarters of the national economic investment volume was used to increase the capacity and efficiency of the production sectors. The enterprises in the metal-working industry used 73 percent of investments to rationalize and modernize existing basic assets. The use of investments for rationalization was increasingly linked with general repairs and continuous maintenance. In 1985, 13,800 new industrial robots were introduced into the national economy. Thus, by the end of 1985 a total of 57,000 industrial robots were used. They have been most effective in those sectors where they work as integral parts of the technical processes in modern production sections. For example, the Erfurt "Karl Marx" Microelectronics Combine, the Berlin Oberspree "Wilhelm Pieck" Cable Works, Karl-Marx-Stadt "Fritz Heckert" Machine-Tools Combine, Erfurt "Herbert Warnke" Metal-Forming Technology, and Schmalkalden Tool Combine saved 2.5 and more jobs per robot by the application of robots.

In 1985, 530 centrally planned capacities were put into permanent service. These include:

-- capacities for products of microelectronics and electrical engineering, such as processed silicon discs and solid-state circuits in the Erfurt "Karl Marx" Microelectronics VEB; carrier elements in the Zehdenick "Bruno Baum" Microelectronics VEB; condensers in the Goerlitz "Wilhelm Pieck" Condenser Works VEB and at Gera Electronics; and integrated circuits and special technical equipment in the Hermsdorf Ceramics Works VEB;

-- capacities for subcontractor products such as direct-current chopper converters for machine-tools and robots in the Dresden Electrical Engineering VEB; anti-friction bearings in the Liepzig Anti-Friction Bearing VEB; gears for commercial vehicles in the Leipzig "Joliot-Curie" Vehicle Gears VB; hydraulic brakes for private cars in the Limbach-Oberfrohna Brake Hydraulics VEB; and special natural gas compressors in the Halle Pumps VEB;

-- capacities for capital goods, such as machinery and equipment for chemical processes in the Stassfurt and Erfurt-Rudisleben Chemical Installation Construction VEBs and in the parent company of the Leipzig-Grimma Chemical Installation Construction Combine VEB; and cutting machine tools in the parent company of the Karl-Marx-Stadt "Fritz Heckert" Machine Tool Combine VEB and the Aschersleben Machine Tool Factory VEB;

-- capacities for expanding energy and raw-material production, such as those for producing raw brown coal on the open-cast mining sites of Groitzscher Dreieck, Profen-Sued, Cospuden 2, Mersebury-Ost, Bockwitz, and Graebendorf; for putting into service the fourth 500-megawatt block in the Jaenschwalde power plant; facilities for processing crude oil residue and for processing caprylactam in the parent company of the "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna-Works VEB; and production installations for producing tin in the parent company of the Freiberg "Albert Funk" Mining and Metallurgy Combine VEB;

-- capacities for more highly refining raw materials and other materials and for processing secondary raw materials, such as the combined profile steel mill (profile steel and semi-finished goods) in the Unterwellenborn Maxhuette VEB and production capacities for copper bands and foils in the Halsbrucke Manufacturing Enterprise, a section of the Freiberg "Albert Funk" Mining and Metallurgy Combine VEB; dimethylsulfate and optical whiteners in the refining complex I of the Bitterfeld Chemical Combine VEB, a parent company; polyurethanes in the Schwarzheide Synthesis Works; polyamide silk in the parent company of the Schwarza "Wilhelm Pieck" Chemical Fiber Combine VEB; fine polyester silk in the Guben Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt "Herbert Warnke" Chemical Fiber Works VEB; and the thermoplastic waste recycling plants in the Weissandt-Goelzau Orbitaplast VEB, Westerregeln section;

-- capacities for consumer goods, such as for the production of motor cycles in the Zschopau Motor Cycle Works VEB; stereo radio recorders in the Berlin Stern Radio VEB; Small kitchen-machines in the Suhl Electrical Appliances VEB; automatic coffee and tea machines in the Berlin-Kaulsdorf Electrical Machines VEB; furniture parts in the Muehlberg (Elbe) Furniture Industry VEB, Lauchhammer Primary Manufacture Center; and sports shoes in the Bad Langensalza Leather and Bootleg Factory VEB; T-shirts in the Limbach-Oberfrohna "Bruno Freitag" Delicate Fabrics VEB; and ladies night wear in the Obercinitz Lingerie VEB;

-- capacities for improving the supply of essential and non-essential food and beverages to the population, such as for the production of rye, wheat, and special bread in the Gera Bakery Combine; homogenized milk in the Berlin Milk Yard VEB; and hard and processed cheese in the Plauen Milk-Yard VEB, section Auerbach, the Hagenow Mecklenburg Cheese Dairy, section Blievenstorf, and in the Olbernhau Peasant Mutual Aid Association Dairy Cooperative.

For constructing, reconstructing, modernizing, and preserving the value of apartments and institutions in the education, health, and social sectors, and in culture, recreation, physical culture, and sports the investments amounted to almost M15 billion. These financial means were used in particular for the further implementation of the housing program, the core of the sociopolitical program. In 1985, 212,222 apartments were constructed or modernized. That is 5,188 apartments more than in 1984. The plan was overfulfilled.

A great number of communal facilities were created. These include 13,054 nurseries, 26,423 kindergartens, 2,642 classrooms, 160 gymnasiums, 597 workplaces for doctors and dentists, 4,932 places in retirement homes and nursing homes, and 3,669 places in hostels for senior citizens.

Hostels at the Frankfurt (Oder) Pedagogical Institute, the Cottbus Agricultural Engineers College, and the Halle/Burg Giebichenstein Academy for Industrial Design were handed over for use. In comprehensive housing construction, 49 youth club facilities with 5,587 places were built for young people's leisure activities. In 1985, the "Voelkerfreundschaft" youth tourism hotel in Erfurt and the "Schloss Eckberg" youth tourism hotel in Dresden were handed over for use. In addition, reconstruction and modernization measures resulted in qualitative improvements to 17 youth tourism facilities for young people's leisure time and vacations. In 1985, 2,250 places in the central pioneer camps were created. Thus, the capacity now amounts to 39,000 places. Almost one-third of these places can be used all year-round. The trade unions' holiday program was expanded, in particular by completing the GDGB recreation homes in Schmiedefeld and Wernigerode.

The planned measures for regional rationalization were fulfilled and purposefully overfulfilled. They were concentrated on supporting tasks for developing science and technology, for producing the enterprises' own means of rationalization, for better utilizing and modernizing existing basic assets, and for shaping the working and living conditions of the citizens in cities and villages. The plan targets for the enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization and for rationalization assistance were overfulfilled 104 percent. Measures for exploring and efficiently using material reserves were realized 110 percent. Measures of regional rationalization, particularly the "banks of productive funds reserves," made possible the more efficient use of the accumulation of more than 9 million hours of free machine time.

IV Construction Sector

The working people in the construction sector contributed with high performances to the successful implementation of the housing program and to strengthening the material-technical base of the national economy.

In line with the objectives set by the eighth construction conference, efficiency and quality in building have increased.

The net production plan was overfulfilled 103.2 percent; compared with last year this increase amounts to 10.5 percent. Building output rose by 3.9 percent. Most of the combines achieved an acceleration of performance growth. A high performance increase in fulfilling the plan targets of performance assessment was achieved in particular by the Erfurt Construction and Assembly Combine; the Leipzig Technical Building Equipment Combine; the Magdeburg Autobahn Construction Combine; the Potsdam Housing Construction Combine; the Liepzig Traffic and Civil Engineering Combine; and the kreis-administered construction sector of Gera Bezirk.

The performance increase in the construction sector exclusively results from the 10.9 percent increase in labor productivity. Due to extensive cost reduction the net profit plan was overfulfilled. Prime cost per M100 output in the construction sector was 2.9 percent below that of 1984. This is the highest cost reduction achieved to date within 1 year. The reduction of unit input of rolled steel and cement, each by 7 percent, contributed to this.

The increase in efficiency and productivity was determined by better economical use of the results of science and technology. A total of 653 introduction tasks of the science and technology state plan and the enterprise plans were introduced into production. These were mainly tasks concerning the economical use of material and energy in building, the saving of working time, and the reduction of building expenditures. They include, among other things, the use of glass tubes for hot water in the industrial housing construction solutions for modernizing apartments; and the use of steel frame/beam shuttering with highly refined sheeting in industrial construction.

The construction sector achieved an above-average growth rate of 15 percent with respect to reconstruction measures and building repairs. The share of these cost-saving measures increased to 24 percent. The enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization rose by 23 percent.

Production of building materials and goods of the prefabrication industry increased by 4.1 percent. The plan was overfulfilled 101.1 percent. In particular mineral wool and mineral wool products, calcareous sandstones, and wall tiles were produced in excess of the plan. The population received 9.4 percent more building material than in 1984.

In implementing the housing program the working people in the construction sector, together with their partners from all sectors of the national economy, accomplished the highest achievements to date in 1985. Within housing construction 120,728 apartments were completed. The volume of building in the inner city increased. This contributed to the reduction of building expenditures. In the existing housing stock 91,494 apartments were modernized. The FDJ members contributed to the implementation of the housing program with 22,000 apartments in the "Rebuild and Expand" drive. The communal facilities necessary for the shaping of the residential areas were completed according to plan. There was tangible progress in the maintenance of the housing stock. The Kreis-administered construction sector overfulfilled the plan for building repairs in apartment houses and achieved a performance increase of 11 percent. In all Bezirke the planned targets for roof repairs were overfulfilled.

The population contributed with high performances to the improvement of living conditions. In the "Beautify our cities and villages -- join in!" citizens initiative 154,779 apartments for senior and needy citizens were renovated.

V. Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs Industry

In agriculture in 1985 it was possible to achieve the best results to date in crop and livestock production. The supply of food to the population and of important raw materials to industry was ensured in a stable way and at a high level.

In crop production a yield of 31.1 million tons of grain equivalent units was reached. Thus, production amounted to 49.9 decitons of grain equivalent units per hectare of agricultural area. That is 7.8 percent more than envisaged by the plan and 1.4 percent more than last year. The work of the LPGS and state farms with plot-related maximum-yield concepts proved its worth. In 1985 11.6 million tons of grain were harvested. This is a further increase compared with last year, and corresponds to a per-hectare yield of 46 decitons. For the first time, 256 decitons of potatoes per hectare were harvested.

The following yields per hectare were achieved:

	Average 1976-1980 decitons per Hectare	Average 1981-1984 decitons per Hectare	Average 1985 decitons per Hectare
Grain	35.8	40.1	46
Legumes for food	22.2	25.9	27
Oil plants	22.8	21.8	25
Potatoes	175	193	256
Sugar beet	269	289	316
Fodder roots	499	499	537
Green corn and corn for silage	293	308	357
Field forage	355	393	426
Meadows	264	289	319
Pastures	291	310	338

In crop production the state procurement plan was fulfilled or even overfilled concerning all products. In excess of the plan 116,000 tons of fruit and 66,000 tons of vegetables were made available for supply to the population. In 1985 the highest fruit and vegetable procurement to date was reached.

Concerning goods of livestock production the national economic plan was considerably overfulfilled. In excess of the plan 34,000 tons of slaughter animals, 478,000 tons of milk, and 31 million eggs were purchased. All Bezirke were able to fulfill and overfulfill the planned procurement of slaughter animals and milk.

The following results were achieved:

	Fulfillment of the 1985 National Economic Plan	Development Compared with Last Year
Slaughter animals	101.4	105.2
Milk	106.8	103.4
Eggs	100.6	96.9

In livestock production further intensification was primarily directed at achieving high performances per animal while increasing fodder procurement from the respective farm and reducing unit input of fodder. Performance per animal increased by 4 percent compared with last year, while fodder input per livestock espread concepts considerably contributed to these good results. The young cooperative peasants and workers in the "Economical Use of Fodder" drive also had a share in this.

Milk production rose by 4.3 percent and amounted to 4,365 kg milk per cow, calculated at 3.5 percent fat content. This is the best result to date.

Reducing animal losses and improving breeding results contributed to the performance increase in livestock production. By carefully raising and tending animals the breeding results for farrows in the socialist agricultural enterprises were raised by 1 percent compared with last year, animal losses were reduced by 10 percent for gilts, and by 8 percent for calves of less than 1 month.

A high contribution to the positive results in agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs industry was made by the young cooperative peasants and workers in the FDJ "Ernst-Thaelmann Drive," particularly in the Kreis youth projects for harvesting, with "Livestock Production" FDJ initiative, and in the "Irrigation" Youth Projects. Important perofrmances were achieved by the cooperative peasants and workers concerning individual farming, the members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, and other small producers. Procurement from individual production rose considerably in 1985 compared with last year; for slaughter cattle and sheep it rose by 11 percent, for slaughter poultry and rabbits by 10 percent, for vegetables by 34 percent, and for fruits by 42 percent. In order to ensure stable and high yields in crop production 7 percent more organic fertilizers than last year was used per hectare of agricultural area.

Through reconstruction and new construction 217,000 hectares were developed for irrigation. The plan was overfulfilled. In total, 1.1 million hectares can be irrigated, that is 18 percent of the agricultural area.

Autumn cultivation of winter grain and winter oil plants took place to the planned extent and for the most part within the time frame required by agricultural conditions.

The scientists in the research and development institutions of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry were already able to account for important results and achievements in the implementation of the long-term program of agricultural research until 1990, and to put them into practice; for instance, solutions for computer-aided production preparation and implementation in crop and livestock production, improvement of the system of pest and stock control, as well as new productive strains and breeds. This contributed to accelerating and increasing the efficiency of the intensification process. The fact that the working people in agriculture, foresty, and the foodstuffs industry increased the construction of their own means of rationalization was an essential procondition for greater possibilities of using existing technologies. The plan for the enterprises' building of their own means of rationalization was fulfilled 105.6 percent. In total, M1.5 billion worth of rationalization means were produced, that is 8.5 percent more than last year. The agricultural engineering combines fulfilled the state target for individual performance 107.9 percent.

In the combines of the foodstuffs industry, plans for net production, industrial commodity output, and net profit were overfulfilled. Compared with last year, net production rose by 8.4 percent, and labor productivity on this basis by 7.5 percent.

The working people in forestry supplied the national economy with 10.9 million cubic meters of raw timber and overfulfilled the national economic plan. They produced 26 percent more consumer goods for the population than last year.

Extensive measures were carried out for protecting and tending forests. Systematic afforestation, comprehensive work in the areas suffering from wind and snow damage and further measures for environmental protection create favorable conditions for preserving and developing the forests. In total, 24,200 hectares of wood were afforested. Thus, the plan has been overfulfilled. In the "Healthy Forest" FDJ drive 7,500 hectares of forest were afforested. In 1985 cultivation and fertilizing measures increased by 13 percent in comparison with last year.

VI. Transportation, Posts, and Telecommunications

The working people in the transport sector continued the intensification of transportation mainly by transfering goods shipments from the road to the railroads and to inland navigation. Cost and energy-saving transport by rail increased. The railroads within the country transported 11 million tons of goods more than last year. The performance increase of railroads was achieved through higher efficiency and the increased use of modern transportation technologies. The average utilization of freight cars was raised by 1 percent. There are still reserves with respect to improving the continuity of payload space use and keeping to the prescribed periods for loading and unloading.

In 1985, 295 km of railroad track were electrified. The collectives of the "Electrification of Railroad Tracks" Central Youth Project thus received the highest result to date concerning the completion of electrified tracks in 1 year. Many tracks were completed ahead of schedule. This work was linked with the increased use of modern signalling and safeguard technology. Railroad travel on overall electrified tracks was made possible from the south of the Republic, via Berlin, to Rostock, with a connection to the sea harbor. Eight bezirk cities can be reached from the capital via the electrified railroad system. The share of transportation carried out by electric locomotives rose from 30 percent in 1984 to 35 percent in 1985. In order to raise the capacity of railroads, 93 drive cars were put into service, among them 81 electric locomotives. In order to expand container shipping by 2 percent, 5,130 new containers were used.

In 1985, inland navigation transported 16.2 million tons of goods. Transportation in 1985 was hampered for many months due to the extreme winter conditions at the beginning of the year and due to extraordinarily low water levels.

In road transportation within the country it was possible to further reduce the transportation volume. In comparison with last year, 2.3 million fewer tons of goods were transported. Road transportation was increasingly concentrated on public traffic, which, compared with the enterprises own car pools, uses 3 percent less diesel fuel.

Sea navigation shipped 11.5 million tons of goods. In GDR seaports, 25.1 million tons of goods were loaded and unloaded according to plan, 1.6 percent more than last year.

Public means of transportation transported an average of 11.4 million people per day. Passenger transport performance rose by 1 percent compared with last year. In order to improve passenger transport, 266 passenger rail cars and 117 street cars were put into service.

In the posts and telecommunications sector performance for supply to the national economy and the population rose by 1.9 percent. In the telephone and teletype sector performance increased by 2.9 percent. A total of 47,200 main telephone connections were newly established.

VII. Development of the People's Material and Cultural Standard of Living

Increasing productivity and efficiency made it possible to ensure and further improve the people's material and cultural standard of living.

The sociopolitical program was successfully implemented. Many new competition initiatives for preparing for the 11th SED Party Congress contributed to implementing the housing program as the core of the social policy in an even more successful and efficient way. This year housing conditions improved for 637,000 citizens, mainly for workers families and young couples. In 1985 227,436 children were born.

In line with the increased performances in the economy, net monetary income of the population reached M141.6 billion in 1985. That is more than M5 billion above that of last year.

In the implementation of the socialist performance principle, bonus payments for workers, master craftsmen, and university and technical school cadres -- which was introduced in 1985 for another 470,000 working people in industry, the construction sector, and in other production sectors -- has proven its worth. In addition, 230,000 working people received achievement-oriented raises.

As of 1 December 1985 more than 1 million citizens receive higher pensions. After a raise of M30 in 1984 in the minimum pensions and minimum fees [mindestbetraege] of 2.2 million retirees, by raising the monthly fixed amount by M30, in 1985, old-age and disability pensions, which are above minimum level, were increased. In addition, various improvements in the pension system came into effect. For example, extra allowances for spouses, paid in addition to the pensions, were raised; the additional creditable period for those receiving a disability pension were extended; and the time spent by working people who had to temporarily interrupt their work to tend a family member needing continuous care was calculated as time spent at work. An annual amount of M1.2 billion was made available by the state budget for the pension increases in 1984 and 1985.

Following a proposal by the 12th FDJ Parliament, as of 1 July 1985 children, adolescents, college students, apprentices, and students receive a 50-percent reduction on all travel by train within the GDR. Children under 6 years of age travel free.

Real per capita income rose by 5 percent. The savings of the population rose by M5.9 billion in 1985.

Retail trade turnover increased by 4.2 percent to M113.2 billion compared with 1984. Industrial goods turnover was up 5.6 percent, that of essential and nonessential food and beverages by 2.7 percent.

The high consumption of essential goods was ensured. Per capita consumption of meat amounts to 96 kg and that of butter to 15.9 kg.

Increase of goods supply concerning essential and nonessential food and beverages compared with 1984

	Percent
Meat and sausages	102.0
Fresh fish and fish goods	103.2
Eggs	101.4
Fat cheese and curds	106.5
Fresh vegetables	106.3
Fresh citrus and tropical fruits	114.5
Sweets	101.2
Roast coffee beans	105.5
Soft drinks	102.1

The supply of industrial consumer goods has further improved.

Increase of industrial goods supply from domestic production and imports compared with 1984

	Percent
Radio recorders	126.3
Color television sets	122.6
Freezers	109.6
Floor vacuum cleaners	114.2
Living-room lamps	108.8
Magnetic tape recorders	105.8
Storage water heaters and boilers	105.8
Children's shoes	111.0
Leather sports-shoes	116.5
Toys	108.2
Children's outer wear	111.3
Working and vocational clothes	110.3
Textile floor coverings	110.9

The commodity fund made available for young people increased to 113 percent compared with last year.

The population was more reliably supplied with the 1000 little things. There was also progress in the supply of spare parts.

The degree of availability of important industrial consumer goods in households is characterized by the following level:

	Degree of Availability Per 100 Households
Private cars	45
Household refrigerators	99
Including freezers	28
Household washing machines	91
Television sets	93
Including color television sets	38

In services and repairs for the population a rise of 5 percent was attained. Repairs to refrigerators, washing machines, gas appliances, electrical household appliances, and private cars underwent an above-average increase.

More than two-thirds of the service and repairs for the population are carried out by cooperative and private craftsmen. Due to generous encouragement measures the craftsmen's performance for the population rose by 5 percent.

In public education the young people were given the ability -- due to the introdution of further new curricula corresponding with the requirements of society and the further improvement of education and training -- to meet, in their own societal interests the increasing demands on qualified, creative work, on conscious political commitment, on knowledge and skills, and on political-moral attitude. Material and personnel conditions for the overall education and training of children and adolescents have further improved. In 1985 the number of kindergarten places rose to 870,000, that of classrooms to 120,000, and that of schools gymnasiums to 3,900.

Every child in the appropriate age group whose parents so wish can go to a kindergarten or a school day-care center. In 1985, the parents of 90 percent of the children of kindergarten age took advantage of the possibility offered by kindergartens to educate, care for, and prepare the children for school.

School day-care centers were attended by 83 percent of school children in the first to fourth grades. It is guaranteed that all children and adolescents with physical and mental handicaps who can still attend school are taught and educated in institutions giving special pedagogical and medical care. Starting with the 1985/86 academic year 10,200 graduates of pedagogical colleges began their work in educational institutions.

The polytechnical education of school children adolescents was further deepened. School-children in the seventh to tenth grades were taught general skills by 9,700 full-time and 28,300 part-time educators.

Preconditions for useful extracurricular activities were further improved for children of all age groups. About 1.4 million children and adolescents participated in the more than 85,900 team-work classes in general schools. Almost 8 percent of school-children in the first to twelth grades regularly work out in school sports teams or in the sections of the GDR German Gymnastics and Sports Federation.

The supply of hot lunches and milk to schoolchildren is ensured in all schools. In 1985, 83 percent of schoolchildren participated in taking school lunches and 72 percent in the milk program.

Vocational training of apprentices and basic and advanced training of skilled workers and master craftsmen effectively contributes to personality development and to economic performance growth. In further developing the substance of vocations for skilled workers particular attention is paid to the demands resulting from the introduction of microelectronics, the application of robot technology, electronic control, computer technology, and information processing.

In more than 300 honorary professional expert commissions about 10,000 experts and tested practical workers are currently working out new curricula, which will be introduced step by step for all skilled workers' professions until 1990. In 1985, 186,800 graduates started skilled workers training.

Every graduate can be sure of an apprenticeship or a place for studies and, after finishing his or her training, of a secure work place. In the socialist professional competition the apprentices achieved high performances in work and learning. When they conclude their training 95 percent of the apprentices have continuously attained skilled workers performances. More than three-quarters of the apprentices participated in the tasks of the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow and the Innovators Movements.

The material conditions of vocational training were further improved by creating 862 places in hostels for apprentices. For about one-third of the apprentices places in those hostels are available.

About 1.8 million workers and employees participated in measures of adult education. Thus one out of four workers and employees is undergoing professional qualification.

The university and technical school sector is making an important contribution to accelerating the scientific-technological and social progress within the framework on education, training, and research. In 1985 more than 300 teaching programs and 22 curricula for university and technical school training were newly worked out or detailed in order to meet the new demands of science and technology, and to further deepen the students' own responsibility, independence, and readiness for performance. Particular attention was paid to the purposeful integration of information technology, microelectronics, and biotechnology into basic and expert training. Further measures for improving basic and advanced training of engineers and economists were decided.

In 1985, 77,500 students started with studies at universities or technical schools; 68,500 graduates concluded their studies with success, among them, 52,700 graduates of direct studies. One out of four students received training in a technical subject.

Working, study, and living conditions at the universities and technical schools were further improved by creating 418 places in student hostels, 1,745 places in work and seminar rooms and in lecture halls, as well as kitchen capacities for 6,000 meals.

Medical and social care for the population was purposefully improved. This applied mainly to the development of basic medical care, particularly in large cities and conurbations, the improvement of preventive health care, and the creation of places in nurseries, retirement homes, and in nursing homes for handicapped children and adolescents.

The number of work places for doctors and dentists in out-patient care for the population amounted to 31,500 by the end of 1985. There is one doctor for 440 citizens, and 1 dentist for 1,400 citizens.

Three-quarters of all working people are medically cared for at work by the enterprises' own health department. The number of notifiable work accidents decreased by 3.7 percent compared with last year.

By introducing new diagnostic and therapeutical methods the capacity of hospitals and clinics was raised. More than 360,000 adults and children received therapeutical or preventive cures. More than two-thirds were given to workers and one-quarter to shift workers. Half of all the cure patients were women.

In caring for the small children of working mothers there are 347,000 nursery places. Thus, the degree of availability rose to 730 places per 1000 children eligible for nursery care.

More than 21,000 physically and mentally handicapped children and adolescents are cared for in appropriate institutions; 42,000 severely and most severely handicapped citizens are working in sheltered workplaces and in sheltered workshops or enterprise departments.

The number of places in retirement homes and nursing homes as well as in hostels for senior citizens rose to 167,000.

Physical education and sports received overall promotion. An impressive provisional result was reached in the "11th Party Congress Sports Relay." A total of 121 sports teams, 770 sections, and numerous new exercise groups and teams were established.

The possibilities for regular athletic work-outs were expanded by creating 42 new sports-grounds, 160 gymnasiums, including 157 school gymnasiums.

The mass character of socialist physical education was further expounded. Millions of citizens participated in popular athletic mass events, among them the 1985 Berlin Peace Run on the occasion of the 90th session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Over 2 million adults and young people acquired the GDR sports badge "Ready to Work and Defend the Fatherland." The contests and events of the 10th children's and youth Spartacus sports festivals, the winter sports in Oberhof and Karl-Marx-Stadt, and the summer sports in Berlin developed into an inspiring display of performance. Nearly all children and young people of the GDR participated in the preliminary contests.

In 1985 GDR athletes won a total of 68 gold, 68 silver, and 58 bronze medals at world and European championships. An outstanding achievement was the victory of the GDR women's track-and-field national team in the Canberra World Cup.

The recreation sector, especially the holiday service of the trade unions, has been qualitatively and quantitatively improved by the reconstruction and modernization of existing institutions and the construction of new institutions according to plan.

Altogether more than 137,000 places are available for the recreation of the working people in holiday homes of the FDGB holiday service and its contract partners. Over 5 million holiday trips were provided, including 2 million trips to recreation institutions of the FDGB holiday service. For the first time the passenger ship "Arcona" set out for a cruise to Leningrad last October with exemplary workers.

The FDJ "Jugendtourist" travel agency provided 1.9 million recreation and sightseeing trips within the GDR and abroad. More than 2 million boys and girls participated over the summer in organized holiday activities, and 300,000 young citizens of the GDR and the PPR participated in the children's and young people's exchange program between the two countries.

The multifarious activities of the artists and cultural workers were completely marked by the preparation for the 10th SED Party Congress. The intellectual-cultural life in the cities and in the countryside became more and more rich in content and interesting.

The celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the German people's liberation exerted a decisive influence on our republic's cultural life this year.

The Days of USSR Culture in the GDR constituted a great social and cultural event. They were shaped with the participation of over 3,000 Soviet artists, cultural workers, and scientists.

Further high points were the opening of the newly organized museum of the antifascist resistance struggle at the Buchenwald National Commemoration and Memorial site and of the Seelower Hoehen Memorial site.

A strong echo was evoked by the Third Festival of Lay Art Activity of the Socialist Countries, the Days of Hungarian Culture in the GDR, the exhibit "World Treasures of Art -- Preserved for Mankind," and the Sixth Festival of Serbian Culture.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the GDR Cultural League, tribute was paid to the achievements of this mass organization regarding the rebirth of the humanist spirit and the development of our national socialist culture.

The "1985 Bach-Haendal-Schuetz Commemoration of the GDR" was an artistic and cultural-political event that aroused great interest on both national and international levels. It was concluded with the Heinrich Schuetz Festival Days in Dresden on the occasion of the Composer's 400th birthday. The Heinrich Schuetz house in Weissenfels, which has been restored and adapted as a museum and cultural center, as well as other restored or newly established Schuetz memorial places in Halle, Leipzig, and Eisenach have been opened to the public.

Since the opening of the restored Semper Opera House, over 300,000 persons visited this world-famous cultural institution. Numerous well-known theater ensembles and orchestras of the GDR gave successful performances in numerous countries. Thus, the Leipzig Gewandhausorchestra gave 21 concerts in the FRG, in Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, and in the CSSR, which were attended and applauded by 40,000 persons. The Dresden State Orchestra gave guest performances in Austria, Italy, France, Switzerland, and Japan.

GDR television and radio contributed in a multifaceted way to comprehensively informing the citizens, to enriching their intellectual-cultural horizon, and to providing them with interesting entertainment. A number of television and radio plays and music programs brought forth a strong echo and were taken over by foreign television and radio stations. The GDR television service broadcasts 90 percent of its programs in color. The radio broadcasts 680 hours per week [figure as published] in stereo.

The GDR publishing houses successfully participated in the 5th Moscow book fair with some 4,000 books. They provided a comprehensive insight into GDR literature 40 years after the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people.

In 1985, 6,450 books with a total print run of 143 million copies were on sale in the GDR, as well as 20.2 million music records and tapes. Thus, the GDR book and music ships contributed toward meeting the cultural needs.

VIII. Foreign Trade

On the basis of the increased economic strength and the high performance of the working people of the combines and foreign trade enterprises the GDR raised its foreign trade turnover in 1985 to 180 billion valuta marks. The balance of trade shows a substantive export surplus both in trade with the socialist and the nonsocialist economic sector; it amounted to altogether 7 billion valuta marks.

Socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other countries of the community of socialist states was further deepened in implementing the decisions of the economic consultations of the CEMA member-states at the highest level. In 1985, about two-thirds of the GDR's foreign trade was carried out with partners in the socialist economic sector.

The volume of trade with the USSR, the GDR's biggest trade partner, amounted to 70 billion valuta marks and increased by 4 percent as against 1984.

Purposeful work was done to implement the long-term program, concluded in October 1984, of developing cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of science, technology and production until the year 2000. The realization of the long-term cooperation programs with the CSSR, the PPR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the SR of Romania has started. An important step toward further deepening the economic and scientific-technological cooperation was taken by the coordination of the 5-year plans for the period 1986-1990 between the GDR and the USSR as well as the other socialist countries. In particular, tasks to be jointly resolved were agreed on, especially regarding the intensification of societal production and the development and application of important key technologies. The agreed volume of goods exchange volume agreed on with the Soviet Union amounts to 380 billion valuta marks -- a dimension that is without precedence in the world.

The turnover in trade with the socialist countries went up to 4 percent. About 40 percent of the exports to socialist countries were deliveries within the framework of international specialization and cooperation of production.

The qualitative level and the growth rate of the mutual deliveries were more and more strongly marked by the results of the research and production cooperation, especially with the USSR. Cooperation in such progressive sectors of science and production as microelectronics, robot technology, and introduction of modern technologies was further expanded.

Deliveries of USSR products, which are of great importance for obtaining the scientific-technological top level, increased along with the further deepening of specialization and cooperation, with which they are closely linked. The GDR deliveries to the USSR are increasingly characterized by new microelectronics products, flexible production systems, automated production sectors, new means of communication and computer technology, high-performance machinery and equipment for agriculture, the foodstuff industry and the light industry, as well as chemical products and consumer goods. The Soviet deliveries of raw materials, fuels and power and other important products are of fundamental importance for the dynamic development of our national economy.

Trade relations with the developing countries developed on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. Exports and imports were still better linked with scientific-technological cooperation, guidance for equipment users, and repair services.

In trade with the capitalist industrialized countries, the GDR has been able to maintain and expand its position in foreign markets. This was achieved with the aid of more effective sales promotion and marketing work, and the greater ability of many combines and enterprises to react to new requirements of foreign markets, to maintain a sufficiently flexible production structure, and to introduce new results of scientific-technical progress into production at short notice. The most important trade partners include France, Austria, Greece, Italy, Sweden, Finland, the FRG, Japan, and Great Britain.

Implementing the decisions of the 10th and 11th SED Central Committee session, the working people tackle the resolving of the task of the 1985 national economic plan with justified pride in the accomplished substantive successes, with militant optimism, and with new creative initiatives. By their actions they are strengthening socialism and constantly further consolidating the positions of peace. Reliable foundations have been laid for implementing the decisions to be adopted by the 11th SED Party Congress.

With creativeness, industriousness and readiness for performance on the part of the working people, which were highly appreciated by the party and state leadership, the policy aimed at high economic growth and rising social results is being consistently continued. The GDR possesses the fundamental prerequisites to guarantee in the future too the high dynamics of economic development, which is increasingly carried by the scientific-technological revolution, and to purposefully accelerate it.

Relying on the time-tested socialist planned economy, with its backbone, the combines, and on the intellectual potential of the GDR, we must successfully wage the struggle for an international leading position in important sectors. On this path it is necessary to keep in step with the internationally developing dynamics on productive forces, and to increase the pace. For 1986, the year of the 11th SED Party Congress, qualitatively new tasks have been set.

In their letter to Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, the working people of the Jena VEB Carl Zeiss combine have set new standards for the competition for the 11th Party Congress. In the fourth quarter of this year they want to turn out an additional day's production. The ways to achieve this are the mastering of key technologies and scientific-technical top performances.

Everywhere it is now necessary to adjust oneself to the higher requirements in the further shaping of the developed socialist society. Computer-aided project planning and production preparation as well as comprehensive automation combined with robots will be applied on a broad scale. The way to achieve this is the production by the combines of their own means of rationalization, which is supported by microelectronics. An essential prerequisite is the close research cooperation of the combines with the institutions of the academy of sciences and of universities and technical schools. Basic and advanced training on the latest modern level acquire even greater importance.

In the management activity of the state and economic organs it is necessary to utilize the working people's high zest for performance for fulfilling and purposefully over-fulfilling the 1986 economic plan everywhere day after day, week after week, and month after month. Particularly great attention in management work is to be paid to the all-round development of the people, their abilities, interests and requirements, and their education, their ideas and suggestions.

The GDR will also continue in the future to master the vital processes in the community of the fraternal socialist countries. Especially in close cooperation with the Soviet Union it is necessary to mobilize all required forces to implement the agreed long-term programs of cooperation in science, technology and production until the year 2000, and to also achieve scientific and technological top performances by international standards in important sectors. These joint efforts will benefit all partner countries and at the same time increase the strength of socialism as a whole, enabling it to increase its influence on the course of events in the world.

KARPATI RETURNS FROM MEETING WITH KULIKOV IN MINSK

LD082133 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, has arrived home from the Soviet Union. The Hungarian military delegation met Soviet Army soldiers at a rally in Minsk. Ferenc Karpati and Marshal Viktor Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, gave speeches. The minister of defense met the premier of the Soviet Republic of Belorussia.

GASPAR CONFERS WITH PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD110256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Hungarian-Chinese trade union talks have begun in Budapest. Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, received the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions which is led by Chen Junsheng. At the meeting they discussed: the Hungarian and Chinese economies, the tasks of trade unions, the further development of bilateral relations, and the situation of the international trade union movement.

KADAR ADDRESSES ENTERPRISE COUNCIL MEETING

AU070301 Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 2, Feb 86 pp 3-8

["Text" of speech by Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, at the "Taurus Enterprise Council Meeting" in Budapest on 15 January]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

I am glad to have this opportunity to meet this important new institution, the enterprise council, at its place of work, and I am also happy to have met personally with the enterprise council members and to have been able to hear a considerable number of opinions expressed here.

I would like to speak about a few issues, partly in connection with the things that have been said here, but let me mention something in advance. First, I would like to say that I am responsible for the most important principles of the decision on the functioning of the enterprise council; I took part in the decision. However, I did not take part in the detailed regulation concerning its operation, and I ask you to take this into consideration. I also ask you not to take my opinions about certain issues as some sort of regulation or guidance. I regard this meeting as an exchange of views. Everyone should think about what he hears; I will think about it and you should also think about it. I would like to comment on a few things connected with this.

The first thing we have heard here in connection with the preparatory work was that the creation of the enterprise council means democratization. This, of course, is decisive and important, but I would like to tell you, and I hope you will not misunderstand me, that what I am really interested in is the final product. To democratize only for the sake of the word is in my opinion not the correct endeavor. Democratization has a mission just as our scientific theory, Marxism-Leninism, also has a mission. Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and later on Lenin did not develop this ideology in order to immortalize their names in history. They worked, critically examining the capitalist society, so that the oppressed could be liberated, so that the exploitation of man by man would end, and so that the worker could become a free man with a better life. I believe this is ideology's mission.

To put it differently, today the Hungarian people do not exist just so we can try out a theory to see whether it works or not. On the contrary, the purpose of our Marxist-Leninist science and our socialist principles is to ensure the people a better and more humane life. It is within this context that I regard both democratization and the role of the enterprise councils.

We did not create the enterprise councils in order to document that we have done this, too, and that we have it in our inventory. I think that this was a correct decision, and that it is a necessary institution. I have already mentioned at the rally [Kadar's speech at ad hoc workers meeting] that we must learn to manage the economy well in a socialist society. I say that we must learn this because I regard it as a process.

The revolutionaries preceding us in the old world had learned to struggle and searched for a way to overthrow the old power, the exploiting regime. I recall that in those years when I got into the movement, around 1930-31, we used such expressions as, "We must crush the institutions of capitalism. " Our professional training started with this and, in a certain respect, we received a thorough training. I do not want to speak here in detail about all the connections, but the power of the former Hungarian ruling class was destroyed. In addition to the war of liberation waged by the Soviet Union, the former ruling classes also had a role in this as they bound the country so tightly to German fascism and to reactionary forces that their power was destroyed together with these reactionary forces. Then we carried out, with fairly good marks, the destruction of the old institutions.

The creation of new institutions is, however, not so simple. On the day of our liberation, our people were living in great oppression and under very backward social conditions. Our country was semifeudal from every point of view and industrially backward even if Hungarian industry did produce excellent products in some areas. Social revolution is followed by great shock; there is a change in power and in society's structure as well. Our country had also endured this transformation as there was no other way to achieve such changes. The essential means of production had to be taken from private ownership and passed to public ownership. Then came something that usually happens under such conditions. With great speed we declared the rights of the workers, but only afterward and with delay did society strive to create the material conditions necessary for really exercising these rights. We have not yet completely caught up with this historical loss. Now, in possession of almost 40 years of experience, we know that it is possible to advance only if we first create the material conditions for advancement. Otherwise we build everything in the air, and that must not be allowed.

The way I understand democratization is that we very warmly greet the enterprise councils' everyday work which of course must still be cleansed to the extent that this activity helps efficient economic management and development within the socialist system and helps to create the basis that serves to raise the workers' standard of living and humane living conditions to a higher level. I regard this as the mission of the enterprise council. All else is a matter of detail.

The sphere of authority is a very important issue. What should relations between the enterprise council and manager as well as between the enterprise councils and the trade unions be like, what should their authority be and how should they exercise this authority? All this should be well regulated. Maybe you have already succeeded in this, but as far as the country is concerned, this is now in the process of developing. We must discuss and debate this without bias. I was glad to hear that the Ministry of Industry convened the chairmen of the enterprise councils to hear about the initial experiences because both need this information. Here we have concrete experiences, there we have the review, and both are needed.

The remarks made here mentioned the participation of manual workers in the enterprise councils. For a considerable part of my life I used to be a manual worker; originally I worked in skilled and unskilled labor when it was still possible to do that. I lived among workers, I knew them as I was also one of them, and I have never built a mystique around the worker. The concept of the working class is very important in analyzing social issues. When we are talking about judging the individual, then workers and retail tradesmen must be analyzed separately because they are individually different. Class character refers to the masses; the judgment of individuals, however, requires individual evaluations. Not all the founders of Marxism originated from proletarian families.

If the realm of communism will once come true and the general working time will be 4 to 5 hours -- because technological development will make this possible -- and the people will be able to deal with private matters and public matters after work according to their wishes, then I can imagine that a manual worker at the machine will be able to hold a discussion as an essentially equal partner with a chief engineer or a chief accountant. Today even members of the enterprise council do not have the same knowledge and experience.

Therefore, what has been said here concerning the need for information is very important. Multilateral information is necessary for the questions on the agenda to be seen in the correct and appropriate light and for everyone who must decide to possess adequate information. As you say, when there is a vote, you cannot even abstain. It is either yes or no. Every responsible person, irrespective of his qualifications, should have the right basis upon which to form an opinion.

The party's role in the economy has been mentioned here. The debate on this issue becomes more heated from time to time. Some people propose to the party to withdraw from the economy becasue it only disturbs the professional work there. Others fear a decrease in the sphere of authority of the party organizations and social bodies. I think that this question, too, like everything else, must be evaluated realistically. In my opinion, the sphere of authority of the social bodies -- the party organizations and other social organizations -- is fully in harmony with the independence and power at the disposal of the local economic leadership. I can tell you this on the basis of my practical experience because I served in different ranks as a party functionary over the course of the years. I know from experience that if the enterprise management does not have a sphere of authority, then the party leadership can do absolutely nothing. But if the enterprise management does have a sphere of authority, then the party organizations also have a proportional say in the matter.

Without further details I would like to stress in principle that the communists' task in a body like this is to fight for implementing the general economic policy principles of the party and government. This is much more important than the fight for a sum of money in specific situations because complicated interests meet at this point. One of the members mentioned here what happens when the enterprise's interest conflicts with that of the section. His answer was the correct one. The interest of the enterprise must prevail. But there is another interest as well which you have not mentioned here, but I dare state it. What happens when the enterprise's interest is in conflict with the interest of the people's economy? In this case, it is the interest of the people's economy which has priority. The social bodies as well as the enterprise leaders and the enterprise council members must also carry out an adequate harmonization between the enterprise's and national interests concerning general and concrete matters.

Also mentioned here was the question of collaboration with the managing director. When the leading party organs discussed the matter of enterprise councils, a question emerged. The practice, I think, is a little more complicated than I had imagined, a little naively, at the beginning. At that time I said that there should be a day in the year when the enterprise director is dependent upon the enterprise's employees. There must be, however, someone to issue the orders on the other days of the year, and it is then the director who issues the orders. So, let there be no misunderstanding here because we do not want a collective leadership, even one called an enterprise council, which leads to anarchy, chaos, and useless long-winded discussions instead of rational action. This matter requires precise and clear guidance so that everyone knows what his duty is and for what he is responsible. If the people get stuck, there must be someone to take measures, and this should not be the collective. There is no need for unending discussions and complaints.

Another speaker mentioned here the sphere of authority of the enterprise council, the party organization, and the trade union. We must not take anyone's sphere of authority away from him; not from trade unions, even less from the party bodies and not from the KISZ. I am biased here since I am a party functionary. But comrades, we will either learn to work in a functional way or we will be unable to achieve results. You have spheres of authority. Sit down together, make decisions, express your opinions, and these opinions should get to the places where they are needed and decisions should be made there, and let us go and let us get on with it. You must not mull over and meditate on one question for 2, 3, or 4 months at eight different places because it is impossible to make a decision this way. This, in my opinion, is the weak point of socialism, namely, the inaccuracy and slowness of the decisionmaking process.

We have another shortcoming. There is an increasing role played by the collectives in the decisionmaking process, but if something very bad happens, it is difficult to find the person responsible. The proposals are somehow submitted to the bodies but at the end there is no person responsible for them. Decisions should be made on the basis of as wide a sphere as possible of collective opinion. The enterprise council plays a very important role in this because it serves to secure agreement among the workers and provides a link to them, and its task is to convey positions in both directions. It is also important to make sure that work can be carried out and measures can be taken because otherwise we all become a bunch of people engaged in sterile disputes. In connection with your work, too, I stress that our system of decisionmaking should be operative, and individual responsibility should apply in the implementation of these decisions.

A young fried of ours here said that the workers do not always understand what they should do. This happens, and there were periods in our history when this question emerged in a very serious form. At that time I claimed that the first responsibility of a follower of social advancement, of an honest man, is to strive to promote, in accordance with his own understanding and conscience, the cause of the working people, irrespective of whether the necessary decision is received with applause or disagreement, even booing. I have already covered this road historically, and I can also say that one need not be afraid if the workers do not accept everything with complete understanding and approval immediately because they do not know exactly the connections on the basis of which the decisions were made. They really respect the leaders who have the courage to represent the right cause even against public opinion. Later, the people will accept them and respect them because they expect the leaders to decide in accordance with the real interests of the workers.

The young people were also mentioned here. I agree with the speaker regarding what he said about youth in general. Life continues in its own way, the old generations who fought the great battles of the class struggles are leaving the stage and new people, young people, are needed, and they are not exactly the same as the members of the previous generation.

They have different experiences and life experiences. However, we must somehow couple experience of the older generation with youth's capacity for action, impetus, dynamism, and even impatience because this can also be a driving force. One who is eternally satisfied with the current state of things is not a young man. I also completely agree that attitude is very important with youth, but I would make this point more precise. What I mean is that their ideology should be progressive. I say that because a certain materialistic attitude took possession of the society. This was inherent in development, and the people had to pull themselves together a little. The trouble is that the materialistic attitude sometimes has an excessive influence among young people. A certain lack of interest in social issues is also present among some young people, although, in my opinion, he who does not want to change the world is not a young man. We must propagate the socialist ideals among them adequately, in a way acceptable to them and not in a boring way. If we talk about the live issues of socialism, youth will accept and support these issues because they will be the men of the future.

The technonogical intelligentsia was also mentioned here in connection with development. We must accept that the structure of society is changing even in the socialist system. In relative terms, the proportion of manual workers in the society will decrease. The proportion of intellectuals, particularly that of the technological intelligentsia and employees, will increase. Simultaneously, services will go into the forefront. We must not be afraid of this; it is a normal process. As a result of the requirements of technological development, the role of intellectuals in the life of the society will increase not only from a production viewpoint but also from a sociopolitical view point. Accordingly, we must deal with them, and particularly with the technological intelligentsia, with adequate attention.

I would like to mention one more thing. In principle, the advantage of the socialist system -- that is why it has won in many places and will win all over the world -- is that it provides a free path for the development of the forces of production while the capitalist system limits that development, or points the society in an incorrect direction, as you can see in the case of military technology. At present, one can hear in many places that compared to the advanced and technologically developed countries -- I mean here, of course, primarily the United States -- the gap between us and them is growing; what will happen to us? The end of the world has come. This is not as simple as some think. If we take the average level of the capitalist system, we have already far exceeded them technologically. The capitalist system is not made up only of the United States. It happened historically that socialism won first in the more backward countries. Our lagging behind the more developed countries is a result of this fact.

History made it so. We respect Lenin's memory partly because he corrected a bit Marx's theory that socialism would win first in the most developed countries; Lenin discovered that the proletariat would be able to get power first in places where imperialism is at its weakest. Thus, the October Revolution won and a new social order emerged worldwide in its wake, and then socialism became a world order. We will make up for the historical disadvantage by hard work.

This theory is completely right. The socialist system provides a free opportunity for scientific-technological progress and for the development of the forces of production, while the capitalist system hinders all this. It is not the theory that is wrong; the theory is all right, but let us be honest, our practice was wrong. You can already see that we have begun to correct our practice so that the socialist system can provide a free opportunity in our country too for the development of the forces of production. We wish to promote this with many kinds of means which I do not want to describe here in detail. I will only mention the fact that the role of the technological intelligentsia will increase, and we already feel this happening.

You have also mentioned here the obstacles facing investments. I know that there are difficulties, but I do not find it right that we always say and sometimes even shout that there is not enough investment. We must also consider where to allocate the available funds. An adequate concentration of means can also lead to results. If we use the assets expediently, then it might turn out that they are not few at all.

Limits to wage increases were also mentioned here. I cannot deal with this in detail now. The main principle here is differentiated wages according to performance both in the case of collectives and individuals. Thus, surplus performance must be remunerated with adequate wage increases. The principles, however, can only very seldom be clearly asserted. Now there is a certain limitation due to the general interest, but the direction of and the efforts behind the principle are to the benefit of good performers. Now we must also limit the increase in wages because purchasing power must somehow be in harmony with available goods. I ask you to ascribe the current limitation to this fact and accept that the future will not be one in which well-perfoming collectives or individuals are limited in their wage increases. We are striving to achieve a situation in which everyone who works will earn in proportion to the work performed.

I am glad I could be here and listen to you, and I thank you for your patience in listening to me. I wish you all the best, and many successes to the enterprise council.

TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS EXPORT PLANS CITED

LD301405 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] -- Budapest, January 27 (MTI) -- Founded by five Hungarian manufacturing companies, the Budavox telecommunication foreign trading company has envisaged to expand sales by 30 per cent in the 1986-1990 period. The socialist countries remain the primary market of Budavox. 80 per cent of this year's socialist deliveries have been covered by contracts. The company is making great efforts to expand hard-currency exports. In 1986 Budavox is expected to export 18 million dollars worth of telecommunication equipment, mainly to the developing countries. Although over the past months the company have signed 25 to 30 million dollars worth of contracts with capitalist firms, some part of orders will only be fulfilled in the coming years.

Budavox is to supply telephone exchanges, microwave equipment, cable and aerial transmission systems, radio-telephones and data transmission units to the Soviet Union, and telephone exchanges, data teleprocessing systems and UHF radiotelephones to Czechoslovakia and the GDR. The company is assembling telephone exchanges in Algeria, and establishing cable networks in Libya and Kuwait. The products of Budavox also reach some remote countries, for instance Peru buys Hungarian microwave equipment and Angola radiotelephones. Some countries in the Far East, for instance Singapore and Indonesia, are also promising markets. China has just placed its first order for tansmission equipment.

SHUTTLE TRAGEDY SHOWS RISKS OF SDI TECHNOLOGY

AU101015 [Editorial Report] The Polish Army daily Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish on 30 and 31 January carries two articles examining the space shuttle 'Challenger' disaster, both pointing out the extremely complicated technology involved in the spacecraft, the risk such technology brings with it, and, in the case of the second article, pointing out the risk of technological unreliability in the "star wars" program.

The 30 January issue carries a 1,600-word report by Major Jerzy Markowski on page 2, entitled "A Tragic Expedition Into Space." The author begins by describing the immediate reactions to the Challenger disaster. He writes: "Shock, pity, and sympathy for the families of the astronauts were the first reactions to the tragedy above Cape Canaveral. These responses were followed by a question: How could it happen? What caused the most complicated spacecraft ever built by man and one that employs hundreds of new inventions and technologies, to fail in front of the eyes of millions of people? What guarantee is there that this kind of catastrophe will never occur again. Must the costs of technological progress include victims?" The author then proceeds to examine shuttle technology in great detail and concludes "There is not the slightest doubt that even the most modern technology can 'succeed' in being treacherous. The complete elimination of risk cannot be guaranteed. And the greatest danger, to be sure, lies in being lulled into a feeling of tranquillity by the success of previous experiments. When that happens, the death of a person is the tragic outcome."

On 31 January the paper carries on pages 1 and 2 a Washington-datelined dispatch of about 1,500 words by an unnamed correspondent. The author describes the mood in America following the Challenger tragedy and examines some of the possible causes of the disaster. He concludes that no technological system can be regarded as completely reliable and that this must be borne in mind when considering projects such as the "star wars" program. The author quotes Robert Bowman, the president of the Instiute for Research into Problems of Space and Security, and writes "These dangers would be even greater if weapons systems controlled and directed by computers, as envisaged in the 'star wars' program, were deployed in space. A whole series of events which cannot be controlled by human beings could lead to the outbreak of a nuclear war. The American scientist expressed the hope that the Challenger catastrophe will make the world conscious of these terrible dangers and will incline the Reagan government to continue talks with the USSR on the subject of nuclear and space weapons".

WALESA TRIAL OPENS, CLOSES IN GDANSK

'Man of Compromises'

LD110933 Hamburg DPA in German 0846 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Gdansk, 11 Feb (DPA) -- Thte trial of Lech Walesa, Polish workers' leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, began this morning in Gdansk regional court. This was confirmed from inside the court. The state prosecutor's indictment accuses Walesa of having slandered members of the state electoral commissions.

Walesa has "distributed false information about the success of the boycott of the parliamentary elections on 13 October" and has thus accused the commissions of electoral fraud. Should the court find him guilty, he could receive a sentence of up to 2 years' imprisonment or a fine of up to Z500,000.

Before the trial Walesa said that he is prepared for "every eventuality." "I am a man of compromises," he said. In his view the course of the trial will "show everyone the true intentions of the state power in Poland."

Since early this morning the court building in which the trial is taking place has been accessible only to people who have been able to show an entry card. Some Western journalists have also been admitted to the trial. Walesa was wearing a pullover with the slogan, "God and Fatherland," to which a Solidarity badge was attached. Some 50 of Walesa's sympathizers have gathered outside the building.

Three Defense Lawyers

LD111230 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 11 -- The voivodship (provincial) court in Gdansk today opened trial against Lech Walesa who is charged of spreading, in October last year, false information on the turnout of voters in the Polish parliamentary election and thus questioning the results of work of the electoral commissions and slandering their members of dishonest fulfillment of duty.

Apart from the sides involved, present in the courtroom are three lawyers for the defendant. Polish and foreign journalists are also present at the trial.

No Intent To Slander

LD111156 Hamburg DPA in German 1101 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Gdansk, 11 Feb (DPA) -- The trial of Lech Walesa, the Polish workers' leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, which began today at the Gdansk regional court, might be halted later today. The court adjourned at noon for consultations after Walesa stated that it had not been his intention to "slander or humiliate" anybody.

Walesa is accused of having slandered the state electoral commissions because he reported a lower turnout at the 13 October parliamentary elections than that officially published. The state prosecutor said at the start of the proceedings that he was prepared to withdraw his accusation if "the accused speaks in such a way as to satisfy my plaintiffs." The judge had earlier asked both sides whether there were possibilities of a compromise.

Trial Halted

AU111155 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Feb 11 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa went on trial on libel charges here today, but the hearing was suspended almost immediately after his lawyers contested the impartiality of the judges. The application was made as soon as the hearing started of libel charges against the leader of the banned union by members of the Polish Electoral Commission. Twelve members of the commission complained after Mr. Walesa announced Solidarity estimates of voting in last October's legislative elections, which were lower than results given by the commission.

The motion in court said one of the 12 complaintants sat on an electoral commission led by Judge Krysztof Zieniuk, who is the senior judge in Gdansk. The lawyers said that presiding judge Jerzy Lenarczyk and his deputies, who are subordinate to Judge Zieniuk, could not fairly feal with the case. The hearing was suspended.

Outside the court, police arrested a Solidarity militant Mariusz Wilk.

Only those with special passes, including 12 Western reporters, were allowed into the court room. Police turned away Swedish deputy Hans Goran Franck, who was delegated by the Swedish Land Organisation union to observe the trial, as well as Mr. Walesa's parish priest Father Henryk Jankowski.

It is the first time Mr. Walesa has been brought to court. If found guilty, he could face two years in prison. The trial had started an hour late, apparently due to the strict monitoring of passes.

As he went into the court, wearing a sweater with the inscription, God and Fatherland, a Solidarity button, and another representing the Black Virgin, the patroness of Poland, Mr. Walesa said: "I am a man of compromise." A group of about 50 supporters shouted: "God protect you", while police prevented a larger crowd from gathering.

ANTI-STATE PUBLICATIONS FOUND IN FRENCH PARCEL

LD101840 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 10: For the second time in a short period, anti-state publications and printing stuffs have been uncovered by customs officers in Szczecin in a parcel from France, which was to contain donations of clothing and food.

The parcel, addressed to a woman in Lublin Alicjac, had been mailed in France by Piotr Safkowski and among other things contained 200 printing matrices, 16 booklets with texts hostile to people's Poland, two packets of printing ink, and a video cassette about activity of (?the former) "Solidarity".

Investigation has been launched into the affair.

In the previous development, a parcel to Andrzej M. of Torun and mailed by Jean Assenard contained books and publications falsifying Poland's latest history and striking at the country's interests as well as the "Solidarity" cassette, hidden in faked sausage cans.

PRIVATE MEAT SALES ATTRACT CROWDS OF BUYERS

LD101218 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 10 -- The first week of experimental free sale of meat by private farmers in three voivodships (provinces) in Poland has shown that the meat stands attract crowds of people willing to pay a bigger price to obtain non-rationed meat.

Only a handful of meat producers have so far appeared at the 13 outlets licenced in Warsaw to handle private meat sales, but their positive experiences allow to expect greater supplies in the next days.

Prices have remained basically unchanged since starting the sales on Feb. 1. Public interest and prices are much the same in the other voivodships which permit meat trade.

MESSNER CHAIRS VOIVODAS' MARKET CONFERENCE

LD072005 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] A conference of voivodas, chaired by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has discussed the market situation in the first quarter, and its prospects to the end of the year in connection with tasks resulting from the central yearly plan. The need for the full implementation of economic tasks and of investment projects, particularly in the spheres of house construction, the health service, and educational and communal sites, was emphasized.

OPZZ CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT WORKTIME PROPOSAL

LD072228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] The Executive Committee of the OPZZ [National Trade Union Accord] has criticised the draft regulation of the Council of Ministers concerning the extension of the working time in some work enterprises in the 1986-1990 period. The draft was submitted for consultation. The stance adopted by OPZZ points out that the possibility of a compulsory extension of the working time is understood by the work forces as taking away from them the right to extra days off work. At the same time, however, aware of the responsibility for the socioeconomic development of Poland, the trade unionists consider that in particularly difficult conditions and in particularly important sectors of the economy it would be useful to introduce, on the principle of voluntary character, the extended working time. This ought to be decided upon by the work forces and trade unions. Application of the extended working time ought to bring about measurable production and economic benefits, it must not be a smokescreen for indolence and organizational and technical incompetence of managements of work enterprises and economic administration.

Officials Interviewed

LD080036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Interview with Roman Czerniawski, chairman of the Energy Federation, and Wlodzimierz Lubanski, deputy chairman of the National Trade Union Accord, by Danuta (Bykowska) on 7 February in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] [(Bykowska)] In its stance the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] Executive Committee has rejected the proposals within the government project on prolonging work time to 46 hours in certain work institutions in Poland. This thus signifies that the trade unions have adopted a generally negative attitude toward prolonging work time.

[Lubanski] We have incorporated today's position in eight points. This does not mean that we have generally rejected the prolongation of work time. Basing it on our foundations, which is the workplace trade union organization, we have clearly defined who should decide about this. However, it was absolutely not possible to agree to the draft instructions, which impose an obligation, not taking into consideration the fulfillment already of real possibilities in individual workplaces. Having recently toured the workplaces, I had a responsibility to present this and no other attitude, and we presented it.

[Bykowska] Generally, you do not reject the principle itself, that in some institutions work time should be lengthened, but this should be decided by the work force of the institution, whose representatives are the trade unions in that institution, the directors of that institution, and it should be negotiated with the department by the national trade union organization.

[Lubanski] Yes, absolutely [as heard]: Above all, there must be an analysis of the settlements and regulations which the institution organization has decided. If it decides this for half a year, for a month, for the quarter, it must analyze what this in effect gives to the institution: only wages, or specific results? Because we as trade unions, fulfilling a participatory function, have our attention focused not only on wages, but above all, on goods.

[Bykowska] [word indistinct] in this discussion that whether, let us say, the work force will take up work in overtime, this will depend on whether there are conditions in the institution for taking up such work, is that not true? Will materials last, will raw materials last?

[Lubanski] In putting forward such a position, today we had just this in mind, finally to wrest away from the director the obligatory nature of his decision, because the director, on seeing that he cannot raise the worker's wages, introduces obligatory work on Saturday, even if the person were to do nothing. The worker will be agitated by the fact that he arrives and does nothing, yet later, he is reproached that he is an idler or is fooling around.

[Czerniawski] The person, after all, speaks every day with his fellow workers and says the following: I have nothing to do on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and so why should I have this work exactly on Saturday. This is all a matter of work organization. We are really striving for the improvement of work organization. Please take into consideration that we are reproached for working 34 effective hours, or maybe 32, and not 42 in the week. In the light of the above, this time has to be managed. Maybe then we will be able to work also with free Saturdays. Quite simply, we have to count every hour, every zloty, and we have to account for all this to society.

PREMIER MESSNER GIVES VIEWS ON ECONOMIC REFORM

Broadcast Interview

LD021921 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Interview with Premier Zbigniew Messner by moderator Malczynski -- live or recorded in studio]

[Text] [Malczynski] We welcome Premier Zbigniew Messner to our studio. A meeting of the Commission for [Economic] Reform was held Monday [27 January]. During the meeting you became the chairman of the commission. Surely everyone remembers the expression, the reform has not yet won the battle, but it has been able to defend itself.

[Messner] The expression comes from a statement by General Jaruzelski at the commission's meeting. When he was premier he chaired the commission; in accordance with the rules that the premier chairs the commission, he handed this function over to me. But as far as a general appraisal is concerned, an appraisal based on a thorough analysis carried out in 1985, including the Poznan meeting [PZPR conference of delegates on economy] which was preceded by preparatory works and a review of the reform, I think that the general's thesis is right. This is because the situation is such that if the reform is to win the battle, it has to be constantly developed, and particular mechanisms have to be improved. This was the goal of the commission's meeting.

The meeting was devoted to preparing a certain document, a report to be precise, for the 10th congress, so that a detailed account could be presented to the congress on how the resolutions of the 9th congress were implemented during the last 5 years.

[Malczynski] There are many critical remarks about the reform. Among other things, in economic circles some reservation exists that the reform is a kind of intervention to hide economic difficulties; that is, profit is the main criterion of an enterprise's efficiency. This is criticized from the point of view of socialist principles of first of all meeting the needs of society. How is it in reality?

[Messner] As a matter of fact, one does not contradict the other. I will not talk about profit here, although of course profit is a global or qualifying indicator. I would rather talk about the effectiveness of management. Effectiveness of management, and increasing its effectiveness, is the whole issue. Increasing the effectiveness of management in socialist enterprise does not contradict a criterion or a principle of meeting the needs of the society.

[Malczynski] But it can be contradictory when there is lack of understanding about the principles of the reform.

[Messner] When there is a lack of understanding about the reform, in the sense that what is happening in an enterprise should happen in the sphere of producing concrete material goods, not without regard to cost but taking efficiency into consideration -- and here is a slight difference.

[Malczynski] But there is a certain problem which, for example, lies in not qualitative but weight-calculated production in metallurgy. That is why, for example, the Polonez [car] is heavy.

[Messner] I must say that there is a lot to be done in this sphere. We do not hide the fact that all the actions that were undertaken in previous years, and especially the ones being prepared for the next 5-year period, will aim, among other things, to reduce material consumption. We assume that the whole development in the 5-year period will be based on savings, because the increment of raw and other materials will be less, while production will be increasing. It will have to be increased through actions aimed at reducing material consumption.

By the way, about the metallurgy you mentioned. Two investments regarding metallurgy were recently commissioned that are conducive to that: a roll formed section [wydzial profili gietych] in the Pokoj Steel Plant; a heat treatment section in the Katowice Steel Plant. Both of these are contributing to the reduction of steel consumption. As far as metallurgy is concerned -- the weight and so on -- this is an old problem which we are trying to solve. I do not say that is now solved, but it is connected with the modernization of the metallurgy industry. I would rather not go into details because some of metallurgical engineers may attack me as I am a layman in this area. But one thing is certain: The metallurgy industry has not been modernized to the extent envisaged. At present, the plan for developing the metallurgy industry as adopted by the Planning Commission and the government envisages further modernization.

[Malczynski] I am very glad, premier, that you treat the idea of saving in these terms, because in common parlance saving means a little less, a little better, and a little more economical. But this is not the issue. What matters is technological revolution.

[Messner] We also need such saving as you mentioned a moment ago. That means that everybody has embedded in his mind a way of acting to save. It means we shall be saving certain resources, that we shall be saving energy, switching fewer lights on. But this is only part of the problem. The whole issue, the main issue regarding the economy, lies in the change of technology, and this, among other things, means restructuring. But one must be aware, and not everybody agrees, that the restructuring has to be a certain process that takes into account the past, the state of economy, and external and internal conditions. Let us be honest. Depending on conditions, this process is being slightly slowed at certain stages, and it is being accelerated at others. And that is why this process is continuing, and will continue. I think that as far as the 5-year plan is concerned our goal is clear, and in 1990 the situation should change considerably.

[Malczynski] There is a certain curb to reform although I see reform as wise management. There is a curb which is natural in every enterprise and in every economic structure, that it is better not to change because we are used to how things were in the past. I think this is very dangerous.

[Messner] It has to be said generally that every reform wherever it takes place -- in education or in culture -- requires not only institutional solutions and concrete legal and formal decisions but a change of ways of thinking and acting too; this is a psychological process. I think our reform, our economic reform, has made some progress in this sphere. Here I could list teams of people working in our country in the same conditions with the same difficulties but with very good results. And generalizations such as, for example, that nothing is happening and nothing is being done in the enterprises, are harmful and inaccurate. Here again we must take a closer look. Some of them arise from subjective premises such as old habits, easy-going attitudes, and shifting responsibility upon nonexistent factors and upon the central authorities. It has always been so. Other generalizations arise from objective conditions. For example, if materials are not fully supplied, a slow-down follows at a certain moment despite good intentions which may lead to a stoppage, for example, which causes economic losses -- each stoppage causes loss. But unfortunately this is part of the objective factors, but only a part, because one must always consider whether the obstacles which exist indeed fall into the objective category, and how much subjectivity there is. This is the most difficult thing. I think that the fact that the reform has defended itself has to be considered as a positive sign that thinking in economic terms is prevailing.

[Malczynski] I would like to put one more question to the premier. Must the mass media really force the national economy to adopt an economical engine in the Polonez? I am talking about the idea of Kowalski's.

[Messner] Yes, you have touched on yet another problem -- namely, the fact that Kowalski, let us say, was not informed at the proper time and introduced at the proper time. This is by no means connected with economic mechanism but unfortunately has something to do with human activity. For it turns out that this is not the only example. What about the example of the propellor screw which, as you know, occured recently and there are probably other cases still unknown. This is often the result of lack of practicality, reluctance, and sometimes even jealousy, and so, we are operating in, let us say, human catagories from the start. Why him? Why this at all, since it doesn't contribute anything? There are certainly bureaucratic elements involved. We are now trying to break through these.

[Malczynski] Are you capable of breaking through here on a country-wide scale because all these Kowalskis must be discovered?

[Messner] Mr Editor, I alone am not capable of this. We are capable if the word we means everyone, which means a climate must be created. Take the recent example of Stomil factory in Piastow. Whe whole problem depends not on the first secretary going there to confirm this for himself. Of course, it was because the mass media screened the program "Czas" and vividly showed the human problem that the situation at this factory was exposed. But the first secretary saw on the sport how many [word indistinct] are still present there. Now a movement is beginning to take shape out of this. I, for one wish to propose at tommorow's meeting of the government Presidium that we decide how the central authorities and its local echelons can spot cases of human incompetence, where there is lack of willingness, and where there is idleness so we can eliminate this. Because if, as I think, they are objective cases then we can say how they can be solved. But if they are subjective then one nust, as they say, burn them out with hot iron. But then one must create a climate everywhere, a climate in which everyone who sees poor management and irregularities immediately reacts within his own sphere and does not report it to someone higher. I think if we have a few exampled like this and if something is done systematically in this direction perhaps we can achieve better results. Come what may, I can assure you on my part that we in the government will do everything to create just such a mechanism of checks and initiatives so as not to waste human thoughts which can yield greate results.

Warsaw Speech

AU241522 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jan 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at the 20 January Warsaw session of the 2-day conference of representatives of the workers self-management groups in state enterprises to discuss economic issues]

[Text] Z. Messner expressed appreciation for the invitation to the conference and said the discussion about workers self-management groups and the economic reform was taking place on the eve of the 5-year plan, which is a stage of the country's socioeconomic development until 1990. Our economic tasks before the 10th party congress, which will approve the 5-year plan, are complicated because of the objective and subjective determining factors, he daid.

The objective factors are all the external factors, including our debts, that impact our economy. Subjective factors are inherent in our economic system. Despite continued implementation of the economic reform and the adoption of certain solutions, our economic units are affected by many subjective factors, responsible for the fact that our economic management effectiveness is not what it ought to be to ensure dynamic development. These subjective factors are present in enterprises and in the very center of economic management. Our task is to uncover, examine, and eliminate them on the principle "we have to do it" and not "they have to do it."

The complicated nature of drawing up the 5-year plan, the premier continued, also results from the expectations of the public address mainly to the economic managment bodies, especially to the governemnt. There has been an accumulation of various kinds of these expectations, but people fail to bear in mind that we began to cope with our 1981-82 crisis only after 1982 and that the success in this differs from sector to sector. The truth is that people now do not want to acknolwedge this argument as easily as they did 3-4 years ago.

Discussing the issues of the implementation of the coming 5-year plan, Z. Messner stressed individual economic units must change their attitudes to production costs or else all our plans will be frustrated. The truth is we have destroyed what in an enterprise is called a genuine cost-effectiveness analysis. The simple truth is that nowadays enterprises fail to pay the same keen attention to costs as they did years ago, and yet the present situation calls for even keener attention. World progress in civilization has placed the issue of costs above all issues, because costs accurately reflect what is good and what is bad in an enterprise. It is unfortunate so little is said about costs. We continue to talk about the economic reform, about economic constraints, and about many other issues. We are at one when we talk about economic constraints in general, but as soon as these constrains applied to an enterprise they are viewed in an entirely different way. The same is true of economic reform.

We think, the premier continued, that assuming that the center continues to hinder the economic reform and fails to release its mechanism is a greatly simplified view. We are convinced that the economic reform continues to break down in enterprises because it is simply a thorn in the side of many managements. This is because the reform creates too difficult performance conditions, calls for too many efforts and a very strenuous mobilization of resources, and is a source of internal conflicts in enterprises. The promotion of technological progress and making better wages conditional on better productivity are the tasks enterprises must accomplish. If they fail to do so, it goes without saying that the reform is no more than a theory and empty words. It is precisely in the field of the promotion of the reform that enterprise managements, workers self-management groups, and the center can display their militancy. Our task is to ensure that the economic restraints that economic reform is supposed to introduce are really introduced. I think, Z. Messner continued, that we will have to devote much attention to these issues in the near future. The key issue is to answer the question what could be done to increase the effectiveness of economic management and where the center is responsible for shortcomings in this regard and where the enterprises are. I could mention dozens and dozens of enterprises that perform brilliantly and obtain excellent economic results under existing restraints as well as dozens and dozens that perform much worse under the very same conditions. This is an issue for all of us to tackle because we can solve it only by common efforts.

Discussing the issues of self-management groups, Z. Messner stressed that there is no question it should continue to exist, that it has prospects, and that we need it. This is confirmed by the ninth party congress and by most resolutions adopted by the Central Committee plenums. This has also been frequently stressed by PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski and by government representatives. But what does present an open issue is improving the performance of these groups and what to do to ensure that they are an element of enterprise management, an element that helps raise the effectiveness of economic management. We must bear in mind that effective economic management is precisely the only source of the progress, enrichment, and development onroof country. All other sources stem from this very source.

The government is very keen on the development of the self-management of enterprises and of workers self-management groups as agencies of enterprises that seek to raise the effectiveness of economic management. Any difficulties still present in the field are objective difficulties. We must consider the goals of our social policy for the sake of raising the effectiveness of economic management.

The government has no intention of hindering the economic reform and curbing the self-managing independence of enterprises. On the contrary, it is its wish that enterprises improve their effectiveness as soon as possible because only rich and effective enterprises will ensure the country's development.

CONGRESS COMMISSION TEAM HOLDS FIRST SESSION

AU031304 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Anna Pawlowska report: "The Congress Commission at Work"]

[Text] The 23d Central Committee Plenum appointed the Congress Commission composed of five task teams and their chairmen. The statute team held its first working session on 30 January under the chairmanship of Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretry.

The team adopted a work program, elected 14 persons as its presidium, and set up an editorial group with Kazimierz Cypryniak, head of the Political-Organizational Department, as its chairman. The team also discussed the course of its further work.

W. Mokrzyszczak recalled the great importance the ninth party congress attached to the party statute as an element of renewal of the party's internal life and as a guarantee of the inviolability of party principles. The conference of party delegates reinforced the statute with the "Rules for Electing Delegates." The principles of the party statute and the rules have been tested over the past few years, have become part of party life, and constitute a genuine basis for the functioning of party members and echelons.

However, this does not change the fact that the internal party proposals submitted in the course of the entire period since the ninth party congress include proposals that cannot be considered without violating or modifying the party statute. As we know, only the party congress can modify the party statute. The Central Committee Internal Commission has received 25 such proposals. It has listed them in a document and has provided them with opinions and comments which have no binding validity, except that they can be of help to the Congress Commission. This document has been distributed among all members of the Statute Team.

W. Mokrzyszczak expressed the conviction shared by the Internal Party Commission that only really necessary proposals should be submitted to the 10th party congress. The statute is not something that must never be changed, because the developing party has to be always open to new and better solutions. Nor is the statute something that must be changed at all costs, and that is why all changes to it must be carefully considered and all their consequences thoroughly examined. The aim of statutory enactments is unchangeable: to consolidate the Leninist norms of the party's internal life, to strengthen this life's democratic mechanisms, to guard party unity, and to raise the effectiveness of party activity.

The session was attended by Politburo Members Zofia Grzyb and Stanislaw Kalkus; Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member; Central Committee secretary Jozef Baryla; and Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission.

MIKULIC, OTHERS ADDRESS SAWPY PRESIDIUM

AU061134 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Djoko Kesic and Davor Soha report on speeches given at session of SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium in Belgrade on 30 January]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Jan -- The program of the future Federal Executive Council comprises tenets and positions as defined by the long-term economic stabilization program, the social plan for the period 1986-1990, the resolution for 1986, the documents of the SFRY Presidency and the documents which were adopted in the SFRY Assembly, and by the LCY organs and other sociopolitical organizations, as well as by the positions which will be adopted during the discussion about the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System and at the 13th LCY Congress. It is understood that the Federal Executive Council, in accordance with its obligations, responsibilities, and powers, will particularly involve itself in the consistent implementation of the Constitution and the federal laws. Special attention will be devoted to the implementation of systemic laws which were adopted in the SFRY Assembly at the end of last year.

This was the beginning of the speech made by Branko Mikulic, the person who will in the future form the federal government, at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium where the consultations were held today with the candidate for the office of president of the Federal Executive Council on the subject of criteria regarding the nomination of candidates for membership in the new Federal Executive Council.

Talking about the obligations and tasks of the future federal government, Branko Milulic said that these are both great and responsible. The Federal Executive Council will, on the one hand have to organize and undertake the measures needed for the implementation of the already adopted policies and laws (because the world does not begin here with the election of the new Federal Executive Council), and, on the other hand, always bearing in mind the requirements of the time and of social practice whenever these arise, will have to initiate and propose amendments to the existing positions, legislative solutions, and economic policy measures. In other words, the Federal Executive Council will offer the SFRY Assembly a program of activities and measures needed for realizing the program and policies for which we have already opted. In doing this, we shall not be dogmatic toward any positions, conclusions, or solutions. We shall, however, when conditions and social practice require, continuously enrich them in a democratic manner. But until certain improvements and changes are done in that way, the existing positions and laws will be consistently implemented.

I would not like to talk more about our economic situation, because this has been extensively discussed in past few months during the adoption of the medium-term plan and the resolution for 1986, as well as during the adoption of the SFRY Presidency document. I would, however, like to point out that it will not be easy to get out of this period of stagnation in the social product's rate of growth, of decreasing personal incomes, living standards, productivity, and of the decrease in other qualitative results which are needed for improving our exports and our foreign earnings, and that it will be particularly difficult to get out of such high inflation.

Many of reality's unknown elements have, on the whole, become clear -- we are spending more than we objectively can; there are many projects in the economy with a doubtful outcome; our current business operations are incurring increasing losses; there is an unjustified flow of income from one branch to another and from one region to another, as well as an unjustified flow of social funds into the pockets of some citizens.

The repayment of foreign debt limits the possibilities of making production and the overall development of the country more dynamic; the problem of unemployment has become acute; and so forth.

I nevertheless believe, Branko Mikulic continued, that we can master the above-mentioned and other problems and negative tendencies in the economy and in the market, and in time can move on to a more successful implementation of the long-term stabilization program. Our country has diligent people, a good structure of skills of employed people, a developed network of scientific and educational institutions and of research and development centers, talented scientists, innovators, and efficient production managers, suitable production potentials, and considerable natural resources. By strengthening socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, we shall stimulate the creative initiatives of the working masses and in this way secure a faster and more balanced development of our socialist community. This, among other things, requires the mobilization of the whole society and its institutions; the reaffirmation of the role of self-managing planning; the application of existing and the introduction of new economic measures which would instigate better use of the means of production; the reduction of production costs; an increase in productivity; the association on labor and the pooling of resources; joint production and exporting programs; and, on the whole, rational exporting and everything that would "pull" us forward. But we must discourage unjustified price increases; this can be achieved, not through the administrative regulation of market relations, but through more effective measures of our economic policy and through a suitable policy and practice with regard to material and market reserves. We cannot attain our goals through a price freeze or through similar methods, but through applying such instruments of economic policy as would induce more productive work and which would set the economy and market processes in the same direction.

Priorities and Responsibilities

The LCY organs have adopted the view that, at this time, absolute priority should be given to the election of cadres to the federation's organs and organizations, which also means to the Federal Executive Council. I hope that we shall come to a full agreement about this in all state and political organs of the federation, and in the republics and provinces.

I believe that the consultations will support the selection of such people to the Federal Executive Council as will render it capable of fulfilling responsible tasks and functions. If, however, this were perhaps not supported, I would have to consider very seriously and responsibly what to do next.

Perhaps some proposed candidates for the Federal Executive Council will -- either because of private reasons, or because of our current situation which requires sacrifices and enormous working efforts -- refuse to accept the nomination for the Federal Executive Council. In connection with this, I would like to remind you that I was requested to accept the post of Federal Executive Council president. I am now holding one of the most prominent state posts. At the request of the country's leadership, I should vacate this post in order to undertake an exceptionally difficult job. I am talking about this because in the coming months or years somebody else could be asked to undertake a similar post, and therefore they should also feel obliged to accept. I think that in the present situation and time this is the duty of all patriotically oriented people, particularly of Communists, and that we should do away with all calculations and combinations designed to promote certain people to, or keep them in, the posts they consider most suitable from a personal point of view.

Branko Mikulic's assertion that we as a society have sufficient material and human potentials to overcome the current crisis should be accepted with due attention, Velizar Skerovic said. However, a cadre renewal is necessary because many have failed the test and many were not up to entrusted tasks.

Political Definition of the Federal Executive Council

Uros Andreevski said that the president-designate's request for a Yugoslav way of thinking in the Federal Executive Council should be given absolute support, because one cannot sit in a federal chair with one part of one's body and have one's head in a republic or a province. In Yugoslavia the presence of heterogeneity in both a national and an economic sense surely makes the whole situation worse.

Up to now many deviations in our economy, even the everyday things that are happening in small work collectives, local communes, etc. have been blamed on the Federal Executive Council, Marijan Rozic said.

Franjo Kozul touched upon possible malicious theoretical definitions of the new government, which are assessing whether it is a shift toward centralism or statism, or whether it is a firm or a technocratic government.

Ljubisav Markovic stressed that the Federal Executive Council has its state and its social functions, its tasks and its very extensive relations with a number of political and other institutions. In relation to this, the Federal Executive Council does not have suitable political qualifications because it should be a political executive organ of the SFRY, and not merely an executive organ that reminds one of some kind of SFRY Assembly committee.

Milan Daljevic stressed that among the public there is an atmosphere of great expectations about what the coming congresses and current elections will bring. The people obviously understand that the Federal Executive Council is not almighty, but it is also clear to them that it can do quite a lot because it bears special responsibilities and it creates economic policies. Therefore, the criteria for the election of the Federal Executive Council members must be accepted as clearly defined, and one must not diverge from this. This means the securing of the fullest harmony in expertise regarding scientific and political know-how, youth and experience, and old and new members. Electing a government consisting purely of experts or purely of professional politicians would not be good. It would also not be good not to use this occasion for the broader involvement of proven young people about which Mikulic spoke.

Wide Support for Elections

After all, it seems to me that the prime objective of the future federal government is to fight against partial interests and to eradicate any such demands within itself, Joze Horvat said. He illustrated this with some previous measures in connection with prices, concerning the different ways in which they were regulated and how this put some parts of the workers class of Yugoslavia into a subordinate position.

Bogdan Trifunovic said that the Federal Executive Council is being transformed into a peculiar kind of interrepublican committee.

Further in the session, the members of the SFRY Federal Conference Presidium exchanged opinions on the course of the preparations for the delegate elections so far, or rather, on the course of the nomination activities so far.

Milan Uzelac informed the Presidium that for the most part the pre-nomination gatherings in all our republics and provinces have been concluded, and that the first results are seen and the first positive appraisals have been made.

Nevertheless, Uzelac said, in the rather full political calendar, in some places the pre-nomination gatherings are being held without sufficient political support, and in the time that is left until the elections it will be necessary to intensify the overall activities of the subjective forces and transfer the focal point of the political activities even more to the working people and citizens in the local communities and to the basic organizations of associated labor.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference today also discussed the initiative to start the procedure for amendments to the program aims and the Statute of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

VETERANS PROTEST 'LABELS' DUE TO ANALYSIS STANCE

AU070848 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 86 p 4

[J. Radovanovic report]

[Excerpts] The public discussion of the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System is entering its second month.

Last week, the Critical Analysis was subjected to criticism by the activists of the veterans organization, gathered in the Federal Council of the Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia, who were preparing the subjects for the plenary meeting of their organization at the end of the month. What is interesting is the need felt by almost everybody participating in this discussion, which lasted several hours, to stress at the beginning of his speech that he is not in a carping mood or that he does not consider himself a unitarianist. The veterans say that they are fed up with having to defend themselves constantly against these labels, for some people are inclined first to label them carpers and then to proclaim every striving for a unified Yugoslavia as unitarianism.

According to what could be heard at this veterans meeting, their dissatisfaction also arises from the fact that certain differences exist between their assessments and official assessments. The differences themselves are not so significant as is at times the inability of the veterans to express some of their disagreements more loudly. They also mentioned the latest session of the Council of the Federation of which many of their comrades expressed their views about the Critical Analysis at a closed meeting, after which an announcement appeared which, in the opinion of those participating in the debate, did not faithfully reflect its spirit.

The question that the veterans again posed on this occasion is: Will our concern for the fate of the revolution for which our best comrades gave their lives, be labeled as carping? Can our disagreement with some views of our younger comrades be simply interpreted as dissatisfaction of the people who have stepped down from power? After all, can our loud criticism of some proposals and provisions harm the system whose foundations we laid and in whose development we are therefore vitally interested?